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THE PRICE OF PEACE

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The Price of Peace

By
Stinson Jarvis

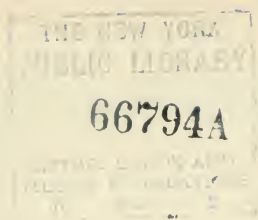
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Published by
Andrew M. Scott & Co.
912 Story Bldg.
Los Angeles
Calif.,

1921

M. Scott.



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Author's Preface

Men have been wondering why they cannot get rid of war, and why participation in human slaughter has always been identified with respectability and religious duty. So I print the history of the ancient British priests who personated deity, wrote all scriptures, made war a part of religion, and used kings as their agents for destruction.

For at least eleven thousand years before our christian era began, the Druid Colleges of Britain and Ireland trained priests in all sciences and in arts for controlling the ignorant through deception. The world-wide dominion of this prechristian Church was based on the pretence that the Druid priesthood was the supreme deity of the universe. In the British Isles the name of deity was "Ard-Shagart," which as two words says, "High Priest," and by the British peoples this human god was worshipped. When read as three words his title, "Ard-Sha-Gart," also calls him the "High Sun of the Garden," and the same human Sun-god is described in Genesis as walking in his Garden, because England was the Garden and Heaven of all priestly story.

As our advancement could only proceed toward their own advancement, these learned teachers arranged that subsequent men of education should understand that the priestly fictions were necessary. They also made many plans for our gain of the knowledge that they civilized men through the use of stories and invented beliefs. Today it will be wise to withhold criticism concerning the methods they used; for although human life counted for nothing when their schemes and pretences had to be protected, it is also true that they civilized the world. Moreover, it must be considered that the control of brave men was difficult. Laws could not be announced as

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man-made. They had to be supposed to come from deity. Superstition had to be invented, taught and used, so that all savages, even the bravest, could be moulded like putty.

The Druid Church never had an army of its own, but could destroy any nation, because it used the armies of its agent kings. Consequently kings called themselves agents of god, and their wars were identified with "the will of deity." Thus the ex-kaiser's scheme to compel the world to acknowledge his "agency for deity," was merely the repetition of the most ancient of history. It again showed that men can never get rid of the sanctified slaughters until they abandon the false beliefs through which war can always be brought on. Therefore, this book is issued to convey the necessary knowledge of historical fact, so that no man will allow himself to be enslaved for war through fictions.

The deceptions used in the stories that have controlled mankind will be found entertaining. It was clearly for convenience in the telling of story that heaven was located in England and that the hell in Ireland could be reached in one day's sailing from Britain. It was a picturesque arrangement that all the dead of the world came to the Land's End to be judged, and it is no affair of ours that Æacus held the keys of this heaven and hell before these keys were handed over (in story) to St. Peter. The world-wide dominion of these Welsh and Irish priests required storied places of reward and punishment, and readers will see that these and many other deceptions were solely for use, and were intended to be understood by the educated men of the distant future. So the writers of the bible said, "There is nothing hidden which shall not be known," and when this book publishes many historical facts which have been carefully concealed, it carries out the intention of the Druid fathers themselves, as shown by their own writings. These ancient facts now seem new, because all knowledge concerning the supreme importance of the Druid fathers was withheld from the teachings in christian schools and colleges. And as the

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public is very tired of being urged to believe unproved statements, I request that no statement in this book shall be accepted until after it has been verified by the reader.

The Druid fathers always concealed their scientific knowledge from the ignorant, but they taught them manual arts and for ages ruled nations and tribes of working men that were compelled to contribute to the wealth of the Church. Their college system for the mental training of each priest was continued for twenty years before he was admitted with honor to the fraternity and officially ranked as a god. Supremacy of intellect created a vast gulf between these so-called gods and the rest of mankind. One of their tasks was the making of languages, of which they made a great number for the use of the small colonies that were sent out to the most distant lands in charge of trained priests. For, if any such colony had continued to speak a British language, it would have perpetuated the proof that it came from the always-secreted heaven lands. Therefore, this work of lingualizing the world is praised in our 19th Psalm, which says: "There is no speech nor language where their voice is not heard. Their line has gone out through all the earth and their words to the end of the world." Modern dictionaries of distant languages prevent denial of what this psalm records. The small and primitive words of the four British languages are of such vast age that they were used to name the oldest deities of Egypt, America and India. You will see for yourself that it was easy to make Greek and Latin words by simply adding the declining letters to our own earlier words.

As the Druids made the Greek language, they spoke it fluently and used it in their foreign correspondence; so it was easy for them to tell parts of their history in works supposed to be written by Greeks. I have the pleasure of being the first to present and explain Homer's Odusseia as a story of Britain and Ireland. Its name as "OD.USSE.IA" is made with three British words which say, "Story of Our Country," and forever

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carry the right explanation. But this was not the first story of the secreted heaven lands, which were previously dealt with in all the scriptures of the world.

For our benefit, the great Welsh Taliesin explains that the use of stories was part of a great scheme. He says that "more than three hundred stories" were used to influence mankind by a charm or spell whose effects are correctly described as "mighty." This supposed man epitomizes the whole priesthood from its beginning until our seventh christian century. His record-name, "Tal. Iesin," means "Glorious Story," and his title is "Prince of Story," because the Druid Church created all religions through use of story. He says that he has lived from the beginning and has been "the Teacher to all intelligences;" that he was the architect of Nimrod's Tower; that he was in India when Rome was built and also was present at the Crucifixion. He thus identifies the Welsh Church with all the teaching of men, and shows that the whole scheme was the intellectual concept of very learned priests who for ages had known that the desires of men can be changed by story. He also says that his many stories are partly false and partly true and must be understood through the ability to separate the false from the true. This is one of the official priestly explanations to the educated men of the distant future, and the supposed speaker says nothing about beliefs, but extols scientific knowledge, and even expresses a scornful pity for anyone who should fail to come to him and be taught "all the sciences of the world."

STINSON JARVIS.

14 June, 1921.

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BEFORE nations can enjoy a permanent peace, they must first understand the power of beliefs in the bringing on of war. The historical facts which are here collected show how beliefs were used by ancient British priests to secure their domination of mankind. These facts are of written record and admit no difference of opinion. They enforce a fundamental change in human thought. Everyone is compelled to see that he and all his fathers were misled, and that no peace can be permanent until the manufactured beliefs are removed.

As the most important parts of human history have been withheld from the teaching in christian schools, these old truths will now seem new and even startling to most of my readers, and perhaps my best plan is to begin with a short sketch of the Welsh and Celtic priests who for ages personated "God" and ruled all nations.

The prechristian priests of Britain and Ireland called themselves "gods," and in these two islands their High Priest was worshipped as the supreme deity. This early Church personated deity in the scriptures of every country, and ruled the colonial nations through the agency of its branch priests, and by using manufactured scriptures. This highly educated priesthood kept its heaven lands secreted, and every Druid was trained for twenty years in the colleges which had been continued for more than eleven thousand years before our era began. This priesthood crowned and consecrated the foreign kings, and used their armies in the required wars, and, as 29 Ezeiel explains, paid them for massacre. Every biblical story concerning the slaughter of nations by deity is the history of what this priesthood did for the maintaining

of its own control. No one outside the conspiracies of kings and priests knew the real cause of any war. No foreigner knew that the god-priests who arrived "from Heaven" had been trained in so-called Magic and in other arts for the gaining of mental mastery.

Now these and many other truths must be known as historical certainties; not for the value of the facts themselves, but that you may know of the stupendous deceptions which were used to drive men into war, or into anything.

The principal deception was in regard to the immortality that was to be enjoyed in the home of deity, (England), or to be endured in the storied Hell in Ireland;—the "Annwn," which in the Welsh priestly stories names both Ireland and Hell. Next in importance was the control of this fictional heaven and hell. For the English judge of the dead called AEacus, whose judgment-seat was at the Land's End, held the keys of heaven and hell for many thousand years before they were handed over (in story) to St. Peter. The Egyptian, Hindu, Greek and American religions were built on this scheme, namely, the gaining of heaven and the avoidance of hell, both of which were in the British islands and were under the exclusive control of priests. The kings who were crowned as gods, and the priests who conferred their divinity upon them, ruled through the power of these invented beliefs, and when they announced war as the will of deity there was no escape from it.

All such facts were concealed in order that christianity might prosper. For example, nothing has been taught in christian schools concerning the great Druid colleges, and every reader will now see that there must have been a reason for such concealment. To explain the ancient Welsh priests and their vast learning would also explain that these were the only men who could have written the bible and the other scriptures. So we were taught that the Druids were half-savage fanatics who were quite unimportant in human history.

Now, throughout the prechristian ages the so-called Heaven in England was so well concealed that Julius Cesar did not know that Britain existed until he had proceeded far up into France. But afterward he lived long enough in England to know it well, and in his history he says that the Druid colleges taught all kinds of knowledge, and that these were the headquarters of priestly education, and that no one could be a Druid unless he had been born in the nobility. Pliny also says that the Druids taught natural philosophy and physic. But the best local list is still in the ancient Celtic writings translated by the Rev. J. S. Smiddy in his book called "The Druids."* As a boy, Father Smiddy spoke nothing but the Celtic, and in this way he was able to take his first-hand information from the original Celtic MSS. The learned author prints this list of what was taught in the Druid colleges:—"History, Astronomy, Law, Mathematics, Agriculture, Music by Instruments, Horticulture, Choral Music, Religion, Athletics and MAGIC." Under the head of magic were included all kinds of curing, whether by drugs or mental processes;—the latter having its Anglian name as "Hyge-Craft," or "Mind-Craft." A longer list is in the translated records of the branch Egyptian priests, which say that the human priest-gods in the West were the inventors and teachers of Words, Geometry, Languages, Arithmetic, Astronomy, Music, Medicine, Rhythm, Gymnastics, Religion, Architecture, Sculpture and Painting." This list has been published in Anthon's Classical Dictionary for 68 years; but did you ever hear a christian preacher refer to these facts?

As to the length of time during which these sciences were taught in Britain, we have a record which is sufficient for our purposes. In Egypt, the branch priests recorded the passage of time in a way that left nothing to memory. They put up High Priest images in a temple:—three to a century. Herodotus says (B. C. 450) that the whole collection was gone over in his presence, and

*"The Druids," by the Rev. J. S. Smiddy. Publishers, W. B. Kelly, Grafton St., Dublin; London, Simpkin, Marshall & Co., 1871.

that the total count then represented 11,340 years; which means that the college system for the training of priests was in full swing 13,709 years ago. As three High Priest images were put up for each century, the time represented by each image was $33\frac{1}{3}$ years. Among the Druids the supreme deity was their own High Priest; so our old name and title of the supreme deity still is "Ard-Sha-gart," which as two words says "High Priest." The baked brick time records of America (explained further on) also picture the same High Priest of the British Church who was "God." The priestly record-stories of India also say that the gods of the Heaven in the far west were grammarians and masters of language who taught all sciences, and that they lived in the "White Island." Because England's name as "ALB.IN" always named it as the "White Island," and its ancient Welsh name as "INIS WEN" still calls it the "White Island";—England being in all ages named on its white cliffs. In the "Phaedo," Plato also says that Heaven is in an island which is white. The whole of these records, and many more, were made in order that educated men of a future day would understand them.

Through the agency of their trained priests, and of the kings who were also priests, the Druids held control in every country by promising an immortality in the supposed Heaven which was the abode of "God," namely, of the home priesthood. All the dead of the world were supposed to come to the foot of the Throne to be judged by deity. This judgment-place was at the Land's End, which in England was named as the Damnonium, or Condemnation-place. Down to the time of Cesar, the inhabitants of this locality were called the Damnonii, because they lived at the great Damnonium;—a name that was removed after the new christian deceptions required its removal. In the modern work called "The History of Ancient Geography," Vol. 2, p. 583, the Greek form of the name is also given as Damnonion;—both these being made on the Celtic "Damna," to condemn. It

also prints a facsimile of Ptolemy's map of England, which dates from about A. C. 150. This map names the Land's End as "O-KRINon," which is made on "KRINo,"—to Condemn, and again names this Point as the Condemnation place.

Thus it is certain that the Land's End was named by the British priests themselves as the Condemnation place, and the principal judge of the dead was called "AE-AC.us," which in our old words called him the "Law of the Oak." Plato says there were three judges, AEacus, Radamantus and Minos, and he explains how the work of these judges was divided. He quotes Jupiter's orders when our THUR arranged for this judgment in the famous Field. Here, Jupiter appoints his three sons to act as judges of the dead; saying, "And these shall judge in the FIELD. Radamantus shall judge those who come from Asia, and AEacus those who come from Europe. And to Minos I give the primacy, and he shall hold a Court of Appeal, in case either of the two others are in doubt." (Plato's "Gorgias," Parag. 523.)

This particularity of Plato prevents all denial of the fact that in this fictitious scheme the dead of Asia and Europe came to our FIELD for judgment. Thus in Plato's explanations Socrates is made to say that this arrangement had always existed, and that "it still exists in Heaven," and that he personally believes in the reality of this judgment. Here, Socrates is made to say, (525),—"Now, I am persuaded of the truth of these things, and I consider how I shall present my soul before the judge on that day. And to the best of my power I exhort all other men to do the same."

Plato never asserts that these stories of the judgment and of immortality are true. He merely uses imaginary discussions, to influence public thought by reciting supposed beliefs of men understood to be learned. Incidentally, Plato here explains the whole deception to the educated men of the future, and gives particulars which

were certain to be understood as soon as the universal hoax came under examination.

When Jupiter says that this judgment of souls shall take place in the FIELD, it must be remembered that there is only one "FIELD" in priestly record story, namely, the BRI and the ING, which are still the primitive Anglian names of this famous Meadow. (See Bosworth's "Anglo-Saxon Dictionary.") So for India the name of our ING-land was made as "ING.L.Istan," which says, "Field of Light Place;" and for Italy its name was made as "ING.L.Terra." The name "BRI.TA" says "Field-God," and there was a colonial Brita on the west coast of Nicaragua. We were the "BRI.Ti," or "Field-People," who lived in this Meadow that was the Pasture of our Jupiter Bull. So the Welsh psalm of our Welsh David says, "We are the people of his Pasture," namely, the Meadow-People, or "BRI.Ti." In the record stories and idols of the world there is only one Bull referred to and pictured; so in colonial India our Jupiter is called "BRI.S.PATI", which records him as the "Field-Sign Lord."

The ancient British priests are fully recorded as the makers of the colonial words and languages; so the supposedly foreign words are simply dictionary proofs of this fact. As India was first colonized from Britain and Ireland, the seven British deities which still name our own weekdays also name the Hindu weekdays. This would be impossible unless our system was transplanted. Our "SUN-DAY" is the Hindu "RA.DI.TE," which in our old words says "Sun-Day-God"; our Moon-Day is their Indu-Bar, (Moon-Day), and so on through all. Our "THURes-Day" is their Brispati. Every country's Wednesday names our Mercury; as in the French MercREDI, the Welsh "Mercher-Dydd," the Celtic "Cead-Ion," which says "Mercury-God"; also the Hindu BUDh, which is their name of Mercury and Wednesday. Names of colonial deities were made with British words, so the

name of Mercury in India was made with the Celtic word for Wisdom, which still is BUDh.

Classical story places the Campus Elysii, or "Field of Heaven" in the Atlantic, to the West of Europe. So Prof. Palmer's translation of the Odusseia, now used in American schools, shows this Atlantic island in his map of Homer's little world, and the priests in Greece who were trained in England were called "Atlanto-Genes," (Atlantic-Born), because Britain could never be openly named. Our English Jupiter was called "THUR LEA," or, "Jupiter of the Field"; and this Field was also named by the word CAM or CHAM, which is built into the Latin "CAM.P.us," the French "CHAM.P.S.," and many other record-words. Britain was supposed to be Enclosed (BER) as a Chamber that could be unlocked, and it is named in the word CHAM.BER, (the "Field Enclosed"), and in the name of Wales as "CAMBER-IA" (Chamber-Country). So our 19th Psalm speaks of the Sun god coming out of his Chamber to make his circuit of the earth, and also mentions the Land's End as the point of departure and arrival; this cape being here called "the End of Heaven"; which it was. This Point in the Field divided the courses of ships; those for the port of Heaven (the Anglian and Homeric TEMESe) turning eastward; while those for hell (Ireland) turned westward. Therefore Anthon's condensation of the authorities says that when the priestly AEacus and Radamantus are judging the souls of the dead, they "Sit at a Point in the Field, or Meadow, where the way branches, to the Island of the Blessed, and to Tartarus" (Hell: Ireland—named on the Celtic TARTAR, meaning Bawling, Noise, Wailing). In other words, these judges sit at the Land's End, whose regular name was the Damnonium, or Judgment place. Accordingly, Homer's hero tells the Cyclops that his ship had been wrecked "at the land's end"; for the British priests who made the Greek language wrote the first history of England in Greek, and named it with our own words,

as the "OD.USSE.IA," which say, "Story of Our Country." As the same priesthood wrote the bible, both our scriptures and the works of the supposed "Homer" are filled with references to England.

Any modern dictionary dealing with this AEacus explains that he carried the keys of heaven and hell; and our two hidden lands were described as having walls and gates, and also as two Chambers which could be locked or unlocked by the keys of AEacus. As this priestly control of Hell and Heaven was a chief source of Druid revenue, these famous keys were handed on to the PETR, or Rock, of the new system, and the N. T. writings explain that the new priests shall have the same control. The priestly paintings and carvings of Peter still show him to be carrying these aged keys, and the only Heaven officially referred to in the New Testament is the one that could be thus unlocked.

Even the shape of England was used as a priestly picture. It was supposed to outline a Throne;—the rectangular Wales being the SED, or Seat; while the projecting Cornwall was "the rest for feet." To call our attention to this shaping, Homer describes this record Chair or SED seven times in one story, saying, "On its lower part there was a rest for feet." Thus all the dead came "to the foot of the Throne of God" for judgment; and any made word for a throne names this one original Throne of the British deity. It was endlessly pictured in Egypt, and in America was painted sea-blue and called "The Seat of the Ocean God." Egyptian carvings of human deity show a man Sitting on a Throne; these having great weight, because the Throne of the Island deity was supposed to be immovable and eternal. The Welsh SED names this Seat, Chair, Throne and Abode; so the Latin words for Sitting and a Seat repeat the Welsh word, as in SEDo and "SED.I.LE."

As our fathers made the colonial languages, the Greek word THRONos simply has the declining letters added to our own earlier words, the Welsh TRON and our

THRON. Thus after a few examples you know as a dictionary certainty that the British fathers made the colonial words. There is no arguing with dictionary facts. In all the record paintings, stories and words, there is only one Throne that is named or pictured. So also there is only one Bull, Lion, Virgin, Garden, Shepherd, Ram, Cow, and Field that is named in any words for these. This simplifies things.

All our original letters, which at first were seventeen in number, are still complete words, having several meanings, and our letter "I" is still a complete word for the "I-land." The ancient Anglian word for Milk is MELCH, and in story the secreted England was named as the "Milk Island," or "MELCH.I." This was because the Church pictured itself as the White Cow that was deity, and the Egyptian paintings still picture the nations of the world taking Milk from her teats. Her sacrificial stone is still in Ireland, called "Liach na Bo finne," or, "Stone of the Cow White." American tribes still have their "Religion of the White Cow." When going into battle, African blacks and American reds still wear her horns on their heads, as the British also wore them when they opposed the invading Romans. So her home was storied as the "Stable," and great deities were born in this Stable. The Hindu BUDh (Mercury) was born in the place called "Kapila-Vastu," which says "Cow-House," and in the endless trickery of all scriptures our HESus (also a name of Mercury) was born in the same Stable; because stories regarding the births of gods invariably identify them with the home Church. So the Hindu word for any Stabil names only one Stable, and is made with our own words as "I.STABIL," which says "Island Stabil" and names the I-land home of the Welsh BU and the Celtic BO;—these names of the divine Cow and Bull being used in endless stories and record-names.

The Church made its record-names with our primitive words. For example, when the bible stated the histori-

cal fact that the Hebrews paid tribute to the British priesthood, it did so by saying that this was paid to the undying priest called Melchisedec. In our words, "MELCH.I.SED.EC" names the "Milk Island Throne (or Abode) of EC." Thus all the biblical and Assyrian "thrones of ivory" pictured this great Milk Island Throne, and in one place Homer says that this Chair was of ivory, because ivory is like milk. To name the priesthood of Melchisedec was to name the priesthood of England. Paul says that the young HESus was trained in this priesthood, and his account specially attends to identifying the N.T. god with the Druids. Consequently his version is very different from that of the gospels, and describes a young man who in this priesthood was chosen for sacrifice, and "with strong crying and tears" tried to beg off. Paul's history speaks of Melchisedec as an order of priesthood which had continued from the beginning and did not die. The British priesthood did not die, and the pretence was that each priest was a spiritual part of the whole. So the N.T. god is made to say that he lived before Abraham, and Paul says that everything of value came from the "CRIS.T,"—not referring to any individual, but to the whole river of "Cross-God" priests. Here, the statement of Paul contains true history; for the American records make it certain that the trained British priests did teach agriculture, horticulture and many other arts in America,—as also in India, Java, Egypt, Assyria, etc.,—always posing as divine, and always taking tribute for the Sun Church in return.

This "EC" which is named in "Melch.I.Sed.EC" was our Death god, and the Celtic word EC still means Death. As letters are words and names of deities, his alphabet name is the $\times$ called "EC.S," which says "Death-Sign," and in America this form $\times$ was held over the neck of the man to be sacrificed, because it was the name of our Death-god. This god-name " $\times$ " is much used in the mathematics, where it still names the

number Ten, called DECa and D.EC, which says "God-EC" and names the whole DECimal system. The American carvings often show his "X" name as two crossed thighbones, as in the Yucatan carvings pictured in 4 Bancroft, p. 203, where our Death god is pictured by the Skull. This Skull wears the Wig sign of Wisdom worn by Druid judges, and still worn by our own judges. The Celtic word for Death as EC also means ECLipse, because this named death as eclipse; but our longer "EC.LI.P.S." says, "Death of Light, The Sign of," which describes any eclipse.

So England was "the place of the Scull," and Homer locates the Death horror in the FIELD, and calls her SCULLa, which was our Anglian name of the Scull. The great American war-god carries the Scull in his hand, as a record, because he was brought from England. So also the storied Crucifixion was in "The Place of the Scull," where "there was a GARDEN," because all scriptures were written to carry record of the British Church. Pictures carried record as well as words, and as there was only one set of pictures for the whole world, they bear the same record in any country, whether carried by a stone American god, or by a ten-armed deity of Java, or by the New Testament god.

The souls of the American Astecs had to come to the same Heaven. We now know with certainty that the dead of Asia and Europe had to come westerly; but the souls from Mexico had to cross the Atlantic on a course about northeasterly. Mercury is still pictured scores of times at his task of bringing the dead westerly from Egypt on the Sun Boat, which in India was a raft; (R.A.F.T., "Sun, The, God"). But as this only travelled westerly, another arrangement had to be made to bring the American souls eastward. So the Red Dog, which is our old picture-name of Mercury, was slain and buried with the deceased, so that its soul could ferry the dead Mexican's soul across the ocean.

Bancroft explains that even an Astec emperor had to

be buried with the slain Red Dog; for there has been no way of getting to Heaven except through the aid of Mercury, the young Son of God. His official name is "The Conductor of Souls," and Homer describes him bringing the souls of the guilty westward to the HEL in Ireland;—"They crossed the Ocean-Stream and passed the White Rock (England), and soon they reached the land of LILY (Venus, Ireland), where spirits dwell." Every D.OG and HUN.D is named on Mercury, especially the RED HUND named by our HUNDRED. So the Astec history about the Red Dog taking the American souls to Heaven is the same as a statement that our Mercury did this. Our letter "C" is the complete name of Mercury, and also of the number Hundred; having the same meaning in the Egyptian hieroglyphics; so our Anglian words for the 100, as "HUND" and "HUND. RED," still name his picture. In the blind following of ancient custom, the "Sign of the Red Dog" is still used by London merchants who do not know that Mercury was our god of Merchants, and was himself a Merchant. So the Welsh "Mercher" names both Mercury and a Merchant, and it must be remembered that the stories of what Mercury did are made to carry history of the whole priesthood. In story, this god with the class-name went to every country, both as the "Messenger of the Gods" and as Merchant; so the sea-going priests had to be protected by a universal law, because in many countries it was the custom to sacrifice strangers. Therefore Mercury's law for the protection of Merchants and Messengers was the same in America as in Europe, and in the great Welsh story which is briefed on a subsequent page it is explained that envoys could travel unharmed to any part of the world because "they wore the Badge of the Messenger."

The name used by the Astecs for their transatlantic death-land was "MIC.T.LAN," which in our words says "Death-God-Land," and uses the word MIC which still names Death in America and India. It also named our

Irish archangel MIC.EL, whose name means "Death-Angel." As two words, "MIC-TLAN" says "Death-Place," and even by christian priests our St. MICEL was painted as weighing the souls of the dead; as Mercury is pictured in Egypt. This Irish MICEL had trouble with the Danes of the Dragon-sign boats, who invaded Ireland before "Revelations" was written; and to give us the right clue as to the locality of heaven the 12th chapter says, "There was war in heaven. Micel and his angels fought against the dragon. And the dragon was cast out, etc.," which is true Irish history, and was certain to be remembered. For the Druid writers of the bible intended the educated men of the future to understand the history of their writings, and therefore "Revelations" identifies the N.T. god with their own priesthood in about thirty ways. He carries their Sickle and wears their Golden Belt and rides the White Horse which was always the picture-name of their Astronomy, etc., etc. Therefore these revealings were called "Revelations," which they are; but no believer supposed that they would reveal a system that was wholly of priestly fabrication. To further make things clear to us, the colonial deities were named with Anglian, Welsh and Celtic words, because these were certain to be recognized as British, and would thus supply endless explanations.

So in India our Mercury was called BUDh, which is still the Celtic word for Wisdom, and in Egypt he was called THOT or THOHT, which were our Anglian ways of spelling "Thought." Therefore the Egyptian records say that THOT invented everything, because THOUGHT (THOT) did invent everything. So the priestly stories of what Mercury accomplished are always the official records of what the Church accomplished. His best known name is "MER.CURi," which says "Parent of Cure," and names the Church that was identified with Cure and Care (CURA). Consequently the French priest still is the CURE, and the Irish priest

still is the "CURA.I.D." or "Cure Island God," while the English "CURA.Te" was named as the "Cure God," and the Phrygian CURES and the Cretan "CURE.TEs" were also named on Cure and Care, and with our own words. One of the Greek names of the N.T. god was "CURIOs," which also named the learned caretaker who made all the contracts for the ancient trades unions. The other Greek name of Christ was IC, which is still the Celtic word for Cure, and is repeated in the name "PATR.IC," which says "Father of Cure." All these are names of the Church. No Druid priest was allowed to use his family name, though he was invariably from the nobility.

As in the New Testament, these British priests of cure pretended that ailments were due to the possession of devils, named by our word ORC. So every British priest was an exorcist;—the Anglian word "Ex-ORC.-Ista," which says "Out-Orc-Thrower." The story of our HESus sending the orcs into swine continues the beliefs which were taught in the British Isles. This ORC also named the Hog and the Whale and Devil that lived in the sea. So when the orcs were sent into the swine they ran down into the sea, which in the British belief was their home. Any peculiarity of a deity was used for the make of words, and the dark Whale made our words for dark, as "D.ORC" and "DE.ORC," which simply say "God-Whale"; and as the Anglian ARC also named the Whale, our word is "D.ARC." Our Fork is the Anglian "F.ORC," which says "The Orc" and refers to the forked tail of the god. As our "C" had four soundings, the word "F.ORCe" has the same make as F.ORC, and "The Whale" has more force than any other creature. Thus John's statement is purely historical when he says "The Word was God," because our words are the namings of Druid "deity," and John here conceals a very aged joke among the scientific makers of words, who never shared the beliefs which they prepared exclusively for the ignorant.

In the Welsh priestly records, WALES is officially named as "WAL.IA," or "Whale-Country," and our Whale god is described in our Book IOB, or JOB. The Anglian word IOB names both JOB and Jupiter; so our Book of IOB is the "Book of Jupiter." As the Church had to be master of both Heaven and Hell, this Whale was the god of both places, and England was his Orchard, formerly "ORC.Geard," which says, "Whale's Garden." So any British word for Paradise and Heaven had to name the same place, and one Anglian name for Paradise was, "Ne Orcne Wang," which in our words named the "Ocean Sea-monster's Garden." In the Book of IOB (Jupiter) our Whale-god says, "Whatsoever is under the whole of heaven is MINE," which is the statement of the Church that owned everything because it claimed to be the creator of everything. Therefore the Horn of the Whale is exalted in the forehead of our composite Unicorn. This spiral ivory horn of the Nar-Whal, or White Whale, has no duplicate in nature and has never been mistaken.

The supposed "discoveries" of Darwin were very old in the knowledge of our scientific fathers, who in America, India and Egypt pictured and described the deity of all learning as an Ape. This divine Ape is still carved on the ancient Irish crosses, and on the American pyramid tablets the head of the Ape is worn as a brooch. So the Druid namings of the Ape call him a Father, and "The First." The Celtic word AB names the Ape, the Father, and the ABat (now Abbot), and in Egypt the Thought-god Mercury is much pictured as an Ape with his writing materials. This picturing did not end when christianity was launched, and our Hand-writing St. Matthew was also pictured by christian priests as an Ape with his materials for Hand-writing;—his original name as MATA being the Celtic word for the HAND. As part of all this, the British priests made the Java word for a Man as "OR.ANG," which names the "ORiginal Body, or Form," and the local ape was called

“OR.ANG UHTAN.” Our Anglian word UHTAN names “the last part of the night, the dark time just before the dawn,” and OR.ANG UHTAN is a scientific record when it names this ape as the “Original Form (or Man) of the dark time just before the dawn.”

The learned priests who pictured themselves as Apes had great pride in their Astronomy, and Anthon shows (under “Phoenix”) that the duration of the Magnus Annus of the fixed stars at 25,920 years was recorded in secretive story as early as 1000 B.C. So also the book of William Peck, Royal Astronomer to the City of Edinburgh, contains the astronomical facts supporting his statement that the constellations were named 15,000 years ago. These were named with British pictures and words. For example, the Anglian word “HOR.S” says “Hour-Sign” and “Time Sign,” and the Horse was the picture-name of the Astronomy. So “the Rider on the HOR.S” illustrates the priestly master of astronomy. The same HOR was used again in the Greek and Latin HORa, and to name the Egyptian Time-god HORus, and also the twelve children of Saturn, called HORae,—to name the twelve Hours of the day. The Rider on the Horse is still pictured on the Irish crosses, and our St. George still rides the White Horse, which also pervades the Hindu stories; and to forever identify the N.T. god with the Druid priesthood he is described as “The Rider of the White HOR.S.” This White Horse makes a chief part of our composite Unicorn, which in the coat-of-arms is exclusively a priestly record, having nothing to do with the people.

In their foreign correspondence, these priests never used their own home languages, and from the ancient Celtic writings Father Smiddy secures the valuable information that every Druid spoke Greek, and also that these priests used the Greek language in their foreign commercial correspondence. Thus when the Druid priest of the Sun called Abaris was sent to Athens about B.C. 600 he spoke Greek perfectly; and as some of the Greeks

returned the honor of the Druid's visit, their writings still make it certain that our peoples were taught the playing of the harp, and that they joined in the great trained choirs, "making delightful harmony." These Greek writers who personally knew Abaris almost exhaust language in praise of his attainments, statesmanship, carefulness, wisdom, and a certain personal charm that won the trust of everyone. The learned Father Smiddy prints long translations of this Greek praise; but not a word of this first-hand Greek history has been taught in a christian college. To explain that priests of such superlative ability lived in Britain six centuries before our era would immediately point to the only men who could have written scriptures. It would make the whole world know that the most important facts of history had been intentionally concealed by christian priests.

His name, AB-ARIS, says "Father of Learning," and is a name of the Church;—no priest being allowed his family name. The same Celtic ARIS made the Greek word for the Best as "ARIS.Tos," which names the "Learning-God," because the priest-gods named themselves while making words for "Best," as our "BE.S.T." names the "BEe-Sign-God" who was the first of priests. In Athens, Abaris wore a Plaid, and the long breeches, reaching to his feet, which were the naming garments of the BRI, or Field, Gardeners;—our word Breeches being the Celtic "BRI.G.I.S." For work in the wet fields, these were bound by a thong of leather, which is still used by the English field-workers. This record Thong was named on the GARTer or Gardener himself, as the GARTer,—the Welsh "GARD.A.I.S.," or "Garden" A "Island Sign." Down to the time of Richard I, the "Order of the Garter" was this same thong of leather, which is also shown on the leg of American deity. In Athens, Abaris also wore the "Golden Belt," the Celtic "Oir-Crios," worn by every priest of our Sungod BEL. Therefore the "BEL.T" names the "Bel-God" who wore it, and the Celtic name of our N.T. god

is "CRIOS.D," which says "Belt God," because this was a pictorial class-name for every priest of the Sun, and it pictured the daily circuit of the golden Sun. Therefore the oldest pictures of the British Druids still show them to be wearing the Golden Belt. Hercules, Circe, Christ, Helen and Calupso are described as wearing this, because every such story-character had to be identified with the Church.

Smiddy's information that every Druid spoke Greek contains no surprise when we otherwise know that the British fathers made the Greek language. It also explains the ease with which the first history of England was written in Greek and identified with the supposed Greek poet called HOMER, which was our Anglian name of the Hammer. As England was always secreted, the only way in which its customs, hospitalities, sports, maritime supremacy, bards, foods and the freedom of its women could be explained to future men of education was to write a story in which a sailing adventurer visits unknown lands. So a great story was written to do this, and its Greek name, "OD.USSE.IA," was made with three British words saying "Story of Our Country." These old words are still in our dictionaries, and they explain the work in themselves. Here, England is called the Island of Circe, because the Anglian word "Circe" means 'Church' and also names the goddess Circe:—these two being the same. Here, Ireland has various names, being the island of "CAL.U.P.S.O.," which says "Watcher of Time, The Sign Egg"; because the Egg was the picture-name of Ireland, in which the astronomical watching was continuous. But as one Greek word, CALUPSO means "Concealer." In his adventures, the hero really oscillates between these two islands, and the sailing courses are usually concealed. But not when he comes eastward from Ireland to England on the raft; being told "to keep the Bear (constellation) on his left hand," meaning that he is to travel eastward. When this raft is wrecked, he cannot make a landing on the

wave-swept cliffs of the south coast, but swims to the quiet mouth of "the Heaven-descended River" (the Thames). From here, it is a long walk to the walled city up the river, where the many ships lie moored in the stream, or are hauled up on the Strand. Here, the father of all rivers, "NE.P.TUN.," has his home; and outside the walls is the record Meadow, and the GARDEN, with its "trim garden-beds."

In sailing from Circe's island (England) the hero can reach the Hell country (Ireland) in less than one whole day. IRE-land was named on IRE and IRA, meaning Anger, and the Anglian name of the IRish was IRAS (Angers), and their country was identified with Discord and storied as HEL. But apart from any irascibility and discord that may have characterized the people and the noise of their worship of BAL, (which made their verb "to Bawl" and caused hell to be called TARTARus,) the chief reason for locating hell in Ireland was for convenience in the telling of stories; so that lands of the Church god would include both Heaven and HEL. For in many other records Ireland is dealt with as a part of heaven. The Anglian word HEL merely names the Concealed place, and is the base of our verb HELan "to Conceal." Moreover, the Celtic words for Heaven, such as CEL, CEAL, and CEILE, also name Concealment, because language was made on these fictions, and this CEL which names everything CELestial also makes the French and Latin verbs for conCEALing.

But in Circe's island everything is harmonious, and it is identified with the MEL.ODe which names the "Sweet Song"; for Wales was the home of the HUMN or HYMN, and the storied Mother of Music is called "POLU.HUMN.IA," which names the "Many-Hymn-Country." So Homer's "Circe" is always singing while she works at her famous Loom (LUM) of Light;—"weaving wondrous webs, beautiful and lustrous, as are the works of gods." All this because the Church, the Anglian "Circe," was continually weaving webs, epics,

ODs and scriptures. For the same reason, the aged and revered "NESTor" has a name of the Church as the Weaver; being made on the Anglian NESTan, "to Weave."

This continual identification of the Church with Story, or "OD," is due to the fact that the secreted priesthood established all beliefs through Story, and also kept its historical and time records in memorized stories and verses. Bancroft describes a memory system by which the Astec priests could name the epoch, year, month and day of any recorded event, and a similar system was used in England. Cesar says that there were thousands of memorized verses which carried the records, and that their meanings were always concealed from the public. Thus each priest carried his library in the MEM, which is the whole naming part of MEM.OR.I, and of the Latin MEMor and MEMini, "to reMEMber." The huge Egyptian statue called "MEM.NON" names the Church as the "MEMory-Chief," and Homer's great "Shepherd of the People," who wears armor naming three British gods, is called "AGA.MEM.NON," which in our words names the Church as the "Time-Memory-Chief," because it kept all records of Times in the memory. The lesser priests addressed the chief Sun priest as NON (now Noon), which flatteringly named him on the Sun at its highest power in the day;—at the "NON-TIMa," now Noon-Time.

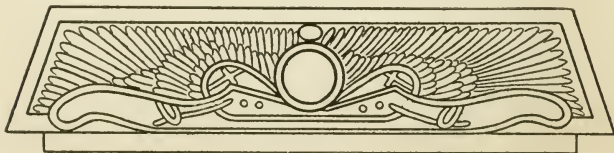
When a new belief in a new god was created by a new story, the account of his nativity invariably named England and Ireland as his father and mother. The colonies which were sent out of England and Ireland were identified in the same way; as where the son of Jupiter and Electra was DARDANus; which patronymic named all the Dardan peoples who colonized the region of the Dardanelles. The same parents of all colonies and gods, namely, the masculine country, England, and the female country, Ireland, are storied in many different ways;—Neptune and Sea-Nymph, Jupiter and Venus, Bull and

Cow, Sun and Moon, Thunder-god and Virgin, Cloud-god and Virgin, Carpenter and Virgin, etc. The "Carpenter" who was the story-father of Christ was the regular name of the British priesthood, and when Homer wishes to identify a fictional character with England he merely says, "He was a son of the Carpenter." The Carpentarius, or Carpenter, was especially the maker of the Carpentum, or Cart; and every CAR.T names the "CAR-God";—the English Apollo, the fair Sungod who drove his Sun chariot daily. Thus the British priesthood was identified with the invention, driving and making of the Carpentum, and was the record Carpenter who is worked into story as the father of the N. T. god. So Homer says that it was the Carpenter who, "a long time ago," built the Throne or Chair which he describes seven times, because this was the throne of the priestly deity in which all were compelled to believe.

Consequently Homer explains that the Wheels of the great CAR have Eight spokes, because these showed the Eight divisions of the Church's circular name. Therefore the baked brick tablets from the Mexican pyramid show these Two Wheels, the Sun and Moon, with their Eight spokes clearly defined. For on this picture the words for Eight were made as OC.T, OCH.D and OCH.T, which say "OC-God" and name our father OC or OKe; and in every wheel the "S.P.OKe" says "Sign of The OKe"; which it is. So this great Wheel that always named the sun Church is hugely pictured in white stone on the pavement of the piazza in front of St. Peter's, where everything is of record, including the Two Fountains, the Obelisk, the gold "D.OM," and every window or "F.EN.ESTRa," which names "The Island Woman," the Church, which was the Light-giver, and is named by every window. In America there is a great stone pyramid, pictured by Bancroft, that is covered by 360 dummy windows. The Druid scientists could not make the days of the year fit with the 360 degrees of the CIRCel which was the name of the Church, so for ages they

taught that the year had 360 days, and the five other days were called unlucky. Astec children born on these days stood a good chance of being sacrificed, because they were born unlucky and had little to lose. Hence the 360 Lights or Windows carved on the American pyramid, and also the 360 Lights shown on the boats at the nocturnal festival of the Nile. In America, each of the 360 days was named on some hero, so that the day of any event could be named in story; but the five extra days were named on no one, being still shown as blanks on the calendars. These were therefore named in America as nobody's times; being locally named with our own words as "NEMON TEMi," or "No Man's Times";—the Latin "NEMONis TEMPora," the "Times of Nobody."

The first church was the circle of collected Rocks which still remains in England to explain this round name of the Sun god. Our word CHURCH was formerly written in the Anglian CYRC, which also named a Circle. Every church in existence bears the name of this first CYRC of England. This "O" also named the Eye, and is repeated in Optic, Oculus and Ophthalmos. Therefore Homer's giant Cyclops has this circular 'O,' or Eye, in his forehead, and his made name as "KUKL.-O.P.S.," or CYCL.O.P.S., says "Circle Eye, The Sign of," and the cunning priests told the ignorant that the Cyclops people who built the pyramids had one circular Eye in their foreheads. So this great "Shepherd of many Flocks" is shown to have the second name of Poluphemus, which as one Greek word means "Abounding in Story," because the Church abounded in story.



This circular Eye, or "O," was Winged and was used as the pictorial name of the Cyrc or Church; being the same in America as in Egypt and Assyria, where it surmounted the portals of temples and bronze records of the Church. Thus the certain proof that the Druid Church ruled in America is still carved on the portal of the ancient temple of Ocoingo, in Mexico. This important picture is also printed in 4 Bancroft, p. 351.

This form was called the Angel, or Ange, and also the Cherub, which was named with our words CER-UB, which say, "Circle Egg." Thus its Hebrew and Greek name as "KER.UB" was made with our own words. Priests illustrated any kind of spirit or angel or Ange by painting this gold ball picture of the sun, which named the "OR.ANGe," or; "Gold ANGe. The bible calls it the covering cherub, because it covered memorials with the pictorial name of the Church. It also named any branch of the Church; as in the message to the treacherous priesthood of Tyre, which says, "Thou art the anointed cherub that covereth," and, "I will destroy thee, O Covering Cherub." Read the context and see that these TURian priests had been in England, "in ED.EN, the Garden of God."

In the above picture, the Egg which surmounts the Circle is the name of Ireland, and in America the priests wore this naming Egg. The record also contains two Crosiers, two Crosses, etc., and you may ask yourself why the Crosier and the Cross were so much shown in ancient America and Egypt. As our letter "U" is the complete word for Heaven, there are two U's in this record, to name the double heaven (England and Ireland), and the whole is enclosed in the Egyptian hieroglyphic for "Heaven." So our word "U.P." says "Heaven, The," because the English heaven was always Upper and north-erly on the globe, and all stories of "descent from heaven" meant coming down the globe to the lower parts of the earth. Thus Paul says, "Now, that he ascended, what is it but that he also descended first into the

lower parts of the earth?" So Minerva came down by boat to North Africa, and all the gods that visited America descended from Heaven in ships. Words for "Above," like the Anglian UPER, the Greek H.UPER, the Latin S.UPER and the Sanscrit UPAR, were made on the geographical fact that the English heaven was U.P. So the hieroglyphics for "Heaven" picture a Ceiling, and our word CEILING names the "Heaven Field"; while the Anglian name of a ceiling was "Hus-Heofen," which named it as the "House of Heaven." Thus many prechristian temples still show the ceiling sign of Heaven being supported by the Pillars which always name Priests;—the "Pillars of the Church," as Paul calls them. The Druids made architecture repeat their ancient Church picturings; as in ceilings, domes, pillars, towers, windows, etc. So the Greek word "ARCH.I.TEKTON" was made to name the "Supreme Island Carpenter," who, as I have explained, built everything, and our word architecture names his work.

When the divine Oak was made to show the form of the T, or Cross, it pictured the trinity god of our christian creeds; and it then had the names of our HESus and BELi carved on it. The name of the N.T god as HESus or JESus is the name of the Irish branch of the Mercury priesthood. HESus and JESus are the same; as Huan and Juan, Hova and Jova, HU-piter and JU-piter are the same. The ancient historian Schedius fully describes (De Bell. Germ. XXIII) this preparation of the trinity OKE or OC (now Oak). He says that the Druids prefer to find an Oke naturally growing its branches in the Cross form, but if an oak of the required shape cannot be found, then the Druids use a beam of wood, which is lashed across the central stem to make the Cross form. He says that the name "HESus" was carved in fair letters on the Right Branch of this Cross, and that on the Left Branch the name of BEL was carved in its longer form as BEL.EN, (Bel's Island). Britain was always the island of our BE priest-god,

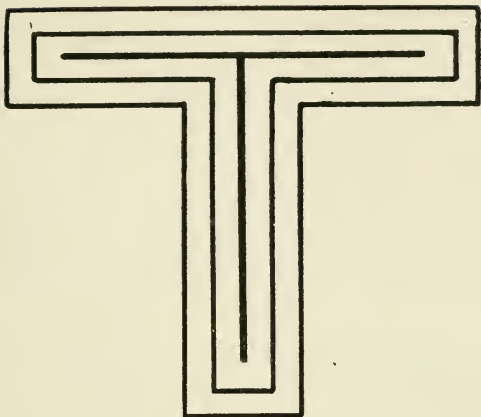
whose longer names are BEL, BELE, BELI and BEL.EN. Thus Britain is still called "the Honey Island of BELI" in the Welsh stories, because our first priest and god identified himself with the BEe, pictured in the letter "B" named as BE.

The central stem of this trinity OKe had the Welsh word TARAN (meaning Thunder) carved on it, and to repeat this record, the storied Christ is made to name two assistants as "Sons of Thunder." The whole picture thus made as a T-form on the Oak was further named by the carving of the word TAU, because this is the name of the T, or TA, which is still the Celtic name of the biblical Jehova. When the trinity OKe was thus made as the form of the Cross, and had the record-names carved on it, it was the pictorial name of the whole priesthood which was our trinity god. Thus when the bible god promises to send a new deity, he says, "I will send a Right Branch," because every HESus was a Right Branch.

This picturing of the trinity god as an Oak with two Branches was very important, because in distant lands gods were identified with Britain or Ireland by simply stating that they belonged to the Left or the Right hand side of deity. Thus the New Testament insists that the place of the HESus is on the Right hand side of deity, while the greatest American god had his name especially made to say that he was "of the Left hand side." The Astec music-god and war-god was named as Huitsil-Opochtli, and Bancroft explains that this Opochtli means "on the Left hand side." The Astec name of the Humming bird as HUITSil was also made as a record. Our music and war gods BE and HU were the same. The word "HU.AR" (now WAR) named "HU of the Slaughter," and our BEL named war as BELLum. This HU or BE was pictured thousands of times as a warrior fully armed, and his images, which the Egyptians carried on the person, were moulded as very small, because he was a BEe, and his Sword is made in the

shape of the bee's sting. This dwarf named any "D.WAR.F," as "God War, The," and the word was sometimes written without the "F," to simply say, "God War." So the Latin word of a dwarf is "P.U.-MIL.us," which names "The Heaven Soldier." Being the Sun god, his images were Red; as our "SOL.D.IER" and the French "SOL.D.A.T." name the "Sun God," using the Anglian word for the Sun, as SOL; and the English soldier has worn a red coat. So when our war and music god HU was first taken into America he appeared "fully armed for war," and there were trained choir-masters with him. He was the HUMen-BEE that named the HU.M and our HUMen or HUMN, which was placed in the Greek as HUMNos, the HYMN. But as there were no bees in America until after they were imported, the local Hummer had to be used, and it was named on our HU. The ancient Welsh songs still call him "HU, the Mighty," and the Welsh word for a cry as "HU.RA" has always named him, and is still the British battle-cry. So the American war-god was especially named to record that he was "of the Left Hand side," namely, of Britain, "The Honey Island of BELI."

But to identify the god HESus and his religion with the Right Hand side of deity and with the Irish Branch of the Church, the Nicene Creed (A.C. 325) insists that the N.T. god went back after his death to his regular place on the Right Hand side of God;—the creed compelling repetition of Druid history and deception. The Athanasia, or "Immortality," creed (A.C. 430) shows that no one need hope for post mortem existence unless he admits belief in this Druid Three-in-One deity. This trinity (the Druid priesthood) is trickily illustrated in the altar carving at Palenke, which still shows a great letter T that has three forms of the T, one inside the other. A tracing of its picture in "Antiquités Mexicaines" is here printed:—



This pictures the original trinity god that was Three-in-One and One-in-Three. "And yet not three gods, but one god," as our creed says. This T god which was Three and also a Tree is often shown in the ancient pictorial American scriptures; being painted green and as a Tree in T-form, having a Branch on each side. This is the "God Oak," or "T.AC," now written as "Talk," because the God Oak was the father of words and talk. In the American picturings, the talking bird, the Parrot, sits on the top of this Tree of Talk. The Parrot itself is named in the Latin as "P.S.I.T.TAC.us," which calls it "The Sign of the Island Tree of TALK." As part of all this, our word "Three" is the same as "Tree," naming the Tree god that was Three; and the Celtic "TRI" named Three from the Isthmus of Darien to the Java islands. Our word trinity is "TRI.N.I.TE," which says "Three, Heaven Island God," or, if you like, "Trine Island God." You cannot name the christian "Trinity" without naming the Druid "Trine Island God," because words were made to carry their own record and meaning.

The world-wide use of this Celtic TRI adds to the great masses of proof that the Sun priests of Britain took

many of their own words with them when they colonized in every country. So their work is praised in the 19th Psalm, which says, "There is no speech nor language where their voice is not heard. Their line has gone out through all the earth, and their words to the end of the world." As considered from Britain, the Java islands are "the end of the world," and I have listed the ancient British words which are still used in these islands, because they make the truth of the 19th Psalm absolutely certain. These vocabularies are in the "History of Java" prepared by Sir Henry Raffles, local governor.

The Anglian DRU, enlarged in the Greek "DRU.S," has always named the Oak; so the "DRU.I.D." was the "Oak Island God," and he was supposed to be the "spiritual counterpart" of our Oak Island God. Thus the Welsh, Celtic and Gaelic alphabets explain that our letter "D," called DE, is the whole name of the Oak that was our primal deity, and the Latin "DEus" simply declines our DE and names any kind of deity, while the French "DE.ESSE" names any goddess by saying "God-Woman." Our "D.RU" and the Welsh "DE.RU" name the Oak as the "God-Red," because it was identified with the Sun and Fire; and at the birth of the new infant Sun-god it was burned in the "LOG" which named both Fire and God. This was called the "Y.U.LE LOG," (The Heaven Light Fire), and the Celtic name of Christmas still is "NO.D.LOG," which names the "New God Fire";—the French "NO.EL," or "New Light." The Father Sun was supposed to die on the shortest day of the year, but gave his infant SUN who would grow strong and ripen food and feed the world. Our spelling as SON did not appear till after the records of words had to be disguised. Formerly, every English son was named on this "SUN-SUNu," or (in our spelling) "Son of the Sun." Every Englishman was a "Sun-Sunu" by birth, but children of Americans, Africans and Hindus had to be "Born again" into the

Sun Church. Therefore the Hindu word for the Church's name as "O" still is "SUN," and their word for Circum-Cision is "SUN.NAT" which says "Sun-Birth." Our "CIRCum-Cision" says "Circle-Cutting," because the CIRCel name of the CYRC or CHURCH, as "O," was cut on each colonial male child. By itself, this world-wide cutting of the Church's name proves that the domination of the Church was world-wide.

With the art which conceals art, and with the appearance of great simplicity, the N.T. stories concerning the birth of the new infant god were made to continue very aged beliefs which were given to the British; and to better conceal these facts our so-called New Year Day was placed wrongly. The original New Year Day was that which succeeded the shortest day of the year. But the Welsh word for a Christmas gift still names their original New Year Day, and all the festivity and gifts were based in the aged Druid teaching that on this day the paternal SUN gave his infant SUN to the world as a blessing. These festivities lasted about two weeks, and the period in which they were enjoyed was afterward called "CRIS.T.MAS," or "Sun-God Month." This was also written by priests as "X-MAS," because the "X," or CRIS, or Cross, is the picture-name of the Sun. As the Sun was the Ship that brought the dead from the east, any Ship was pictured by the Cross, and our SHIP rightly sounds the Anglian "S.C.I.P.," which as a perpetual record says "Sign Cross Island, The." So our Anglian name for the Creator was "SCIP.P-EN.D.," and from a time beyond all history the maritime supremacy of the British Isles had a basis in the teaching that the Creator was a Ship. Thus the Anglian name of the Oak as AC also named the English ship; but only the ship that was made of oak; which fact dispels the suggestion that ancient England had no ships. On the contrary, Homer repeatedly states that the masters of the sea were the sailors of "PH.A.E.AC.IA," which names "The Man and Woman Ship Country" and re-

cords England and Ireland together. He does not call them Phoenicians except when there is no danger of discovery; but they were the same;—the writing as “Ph.O.ENi.CHI” and the Greek “P.O.INi.KI” both naming “The Church (or Sun) Islander People.”

As the god Oak was our primeval father, many colonies were named on him, and also by names and pictures of the Acorn, because both colonies and acorns were offsprings of the Oak; or, as the bible calls them, “the Seed of the Oak.” So the Latin word for an Acorn was made as “G.LAN.S” saying, “Garden Land Sign”; which it was. In the American and Assyrian records of nations, the picturing of the Acorn is the same as a label saying “This is an offspring of the Oak.” Chaucer spelled the name as OKE, which is the same as OCE, and he was also the ocean god OKEANus. Our modern spelling as OAK was formerly unknown, being invented to disguise the endless verbal records of our Oak god. Anciently, the most frequent spellings were OC, OK, OKe, OCe, AC and ACe; and as this was the father of Speech and Teaching he is named in words like “D.OCE.o” (to Teach), “D.OC.T.us,” (Taught, Learned), and “D.OC.Trine.” Our word Speak is “S.Pe.AC” (Sign of the Oak), and the past tense is “S.P.OKe,” which, like the spoke of the Wheel, says, “Sign of The OKe.” The most ancient sign of Peace, and of the ability to rest, cook, and be comfortable, was “S.M.-OKe” (Sign of Parent OKe), and therefore when Homer’s hero lands in England the first thing he sees is the Smoke quietly ascending from Circe’s home in the Oak grove. In America, combatants who agree to peace “make Smoke” in the Peace-pipe, and still inhale our ancient peace-sign. The concealed Heaven in England was identified with Peace, and many words for Peace use the different soundings of our “C”; as our “Pe.ACe,” the Italian “P.ACe,” and the Latin “P.AC” simply name “The Oak”; while the Celtic word for peace is “P.OC,” which again says “The OC.”

Even the ROCK was named on the Oak, the right spelling being in the French "R.OC," which names the "Red OC." So the Cross-form T was carved out of the Red Rock, and was carried on the ships of our Pheni sailors as the name of their deity, and as their idol. O'Reilly says in his Celtic Dictionary that the "Croc Ruaidh" was an idol that was worshipped in ancient Ireland. But O'Reilly does not explain that this Celtic Croc RUaidh says "Cross Red" and names the Red Cross that was an idol for ages. Pyramids, temples, obelisks, ships and crosses were painted Red;—the Sun and Fire color; and the great Sphinx still shows some of its red paint under the ears, where it has been protected from the sand-winds. So there was a great demand for the ROC that was naturally Red;—this being also used among the ancient Irish crosses.

Language was made on this Red T, which first named the deity that was the priesthood. The letter "R" names RED by itself, so its names in the subsequent alphabets are RU and RO, which also name Red. Consequently this Cross Red, or T.R., is immortalized in the alphabets; as in the Greek letters called Pi Ro Sig-Ma TAU, which name "The Red Sign-Parent TAU"; and the Greek word for a cross is made of our words, as "S.TAU.ROS," which say, "Sign TAU Red." This is also named in the Hindu word for Father, as "P.I.T.R.," which names "The Island Cross Red" that was our idol and the picture-name of our Sun and Fire father. Therefore when the Hindus produced the sacred Sun fire for their sacrifices, they took it from the Cross name of the Sun. They bored a hole in the centre of a wooden Cross, and in this hole twirled a pointed stick with a cord made of the hair of our sacred Cow, until the Sun fire came out of this name of the Sun;—the Cross.

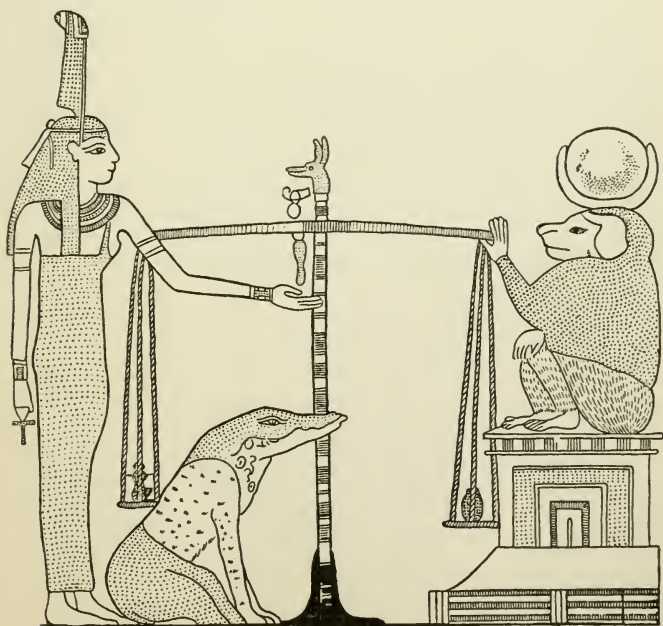
Words for Standing and Rectitude name the upstanding Cross, and our Anglian RIT (now Right) named "anything on the plumb-line." The Hindu word for the Rite is still our own word, RIT, and their cross for

producing the divine fire had to be exactly RECTangular, because forms used in the RITual had to be True, or T-RU, which gets its meaning by naming the "Cross-Red." So the Latin word for Right as "R.EC.T.us" was made with our words to name the "Red Cross God." These words were used for architecture and to name moral uprightness; as our obsolete word "D.RIHT" was a title for gods and rulers, naming a god who was morally on the plumb line; or, as we say, upright.

The other British name of the T, or TAU, was ANC, and it had the same name in Egypt, where the painted deities carry it, to identify them with the Church and our trinity OC which was made as a T. So the Celtic word for Holy is "S.ANC," because this says "Sign of the ANC." Its sacredness is explained in the Egyptian paintings of the consecration of priests—streams of this T-form being poured over them. This T, or Cross, pictured the Balance and made its names, such as the TAL and TALI, (our Tally), used in naming the Law of reTALiation, in which an offense was "weighed back" to the offender; and this biblical law was not abolished in Ireland till A.C. 80. It also named the gold TALent that was weighed on the TALentum;—also the weight used on the TAL, in Java spelled as TAel; the Hebrew Taal. Parts of the body name the Church pictures, as the crooked BAC names the Crosier, the Thigh names the Tower, and the ANKle names the ANK. So the Ankle has its Latin name as TALus, because both words name the same form. In Ethiopia, the top of this divine T was made as a balanced Boat or Ship which could dip at one end, and was used by priests to nod the assent of deity before the multitude. This probably explains all the Balance Rocks found in England, especially the celebrated one which named "PEN.S.ANCe," now written as Penzance.

Our "C" had different soundings, as "K," "CH," "Ce"; and it was interchangeable with the X, and the Greek Chi. So the Celtic name of the X is "Amhan-

Coll," which calls it the "Sacred C" and is an explanation to us. When doubled, the CC wrote the sound of TCH, as the Anglian CRYCC wrote Crutch. Thus WAC wrote both Watch and Wake, and it took some trouble to put this sound into the Egyptian hieroglyphics when the Watcher-gods of astronomy were named. Budge gets it out as UATCH. Our Anglian WACen was the word now written as Watching and Waken, and the Irish Wake is a Watch. In reading, these could only be distinguished through the context; as where our CICEEN wrote and sounded both Kitchen and Chicken. So the ANC or ANK was also sounded and written as Anch and ANCe, and as the oldest picture-name of deity it puts the meaning into "ANCient," and named the



“BAL.ANCe” (Cross of BAL) which interpreted the exact weighing of deity’s justice. It made the Welsh names of the sacred Crocodile, and in Egypt the storied Governor of Hell was the Crocodile having the record name of “ANC.TA.”

As priestly control always required stories of punishments, this Ancta ate the damned daily, and in this Egyptian painting he is waiting for his meal while the Ape-god Mercury weighs the soul of a dead man on the Bal.Ance, or T. All Egyptian paintings of deities are records of the British Church. It should be thoroughly understood that the pictured deities of Egypt invariably picture the storied deities of the British Isles. Here the A.Pe who has the combined Sun and Moon on his head sits on a TEMple, or Time house, and manipulates the divine Bal.Ance, or T, while the soul of the dead man is being weighed. In her regular place at the Right Hand side of the Cross stands the Queen, the Woman, the Irish side of the Church; and because she is the original Water goddess she is clothed in a garment of Sea-green. The whole of this pictures what was supposed to be done in heaven when the soul of the dead man arrived, and the head of the young jackal that brought the soul to the judgment-place is shown over the Balance. To make all this more convincing, stories were invented by the priests which purported to be the personal recitals of men who had been brought back from hell. These told how they had been eaten daily by this crocodile Governor of Hell called ANC.TA, the “ANC-God.” They came to life again, to be put through the same agony daily. (See Budge’s translations.)

Both by picture and verbally, Egypt was named on this Lizard, which was supposed to be the spiritual counterpart of our own huge Lisard, the “Iguan.Odon” or Tooth Lizard. When every country was named by the picture of its creature-name, a map of the Church’s empire resembled a menagerie advertisement. One of these, taken from the Temple of Dendera, is now in the

Louvre and pictures a living Iguanodon with the star-surrounded Lion and the goddess Circe in the north. In the south is the Hippopotamus (Africa) that wears the long priestly Cue and walks upright with the priestly Baculus; while on its shoulders, to the northeast, is the Crocodile (Egypt). So its name is "EGU.P.TA," saying "Lizard, The, God." The Anglian word IOB names both Job and Jupiter, so our Book of Iob is the book of Jupiter. This book identifies the scaled Lizard with the bible god, saying, "His teeth are terrible," and Egypt is named in the bible as "the Dragon that lieth in his river." In remote times this Lizard picture of the Sun-god was universal; being named in the Welsh "DRA-IG" (Island Dragon), and in the Hindu "IN.DRA," the Anglian DRA.CA and Latin DRA.CO,—the most northerly constellation being named on our Dragon. Thus Hindu story still says that the home of the god IN.D.RA is in the "White Island," and the Astecs were still dragging his huge gilded form through the streets when Cortes arrived, and the Chinese do the same; for this "D-RA" used in all the names of the DRagon says "God-Sun"; which he was. Bancroft prints many woodcuts of the Nicaraguan statues of our Lizard god; the carvings showing men mingled with the Crocodile, to illustrate that the priests were spiritually identical with this sun-god that named the country. The words NICar-Agua say "Crocodile of the Water."

I have given much space to showing the extreme importance of the Cross-form **T**; and as this named everything that was "S.ANC," or Holy, and everything that was T-RU, it was the only form on which the storied Christ and Peter could be correctly named. So our one-letter words in "C.R.I.S.T." name him as the "Cross Red Island Sign God," and "Pe.TE.R" says "The Cross Red," and names the Rock cross which was Red. So "PETR" is the made word for Rock, as PETRa, and the New Testament continues the record, to show that the christian Church is built on the original Rock of the

Druid Church. Therefore the new deity is made to say, "Thou art PETR (the Rock), and upon this Rock (Petr) I will build my Church." In Latin words, this is hugely painted inside the dome of St. PETR's at Rome, because it carries the record that the new Church has the same foundation. Hence the parable of "the House built upon the Rock"—namely, the Church built on the Rock.

St. Paul identifies this ROCK with the C.R.I.S.T. that was named on it. He tells the Corinthians that ever since their remote fathers had migrated from the land of baptism beyond the Sea they had been followed by some divine Rock;—adding the words, "And that ROCK was CRIST." Because the N.T. god is named on it. Here, Paul explains to every educated man that our storied HESus was not an individual, but was identified with some divine Rock which had continued for ages. As usual, this was called a "spiritual mystery," and Paul calls this a spiritual Rock, which was as near as he could go toward giving this explanation.

This aged T was also pictured in the famous form called the "CRIS.MA," by which the Druid priesthood recorded itself for thousands of years. From France to the countries of Asia, it appeared on the coinage and on metal castings. It is still shown on coins of about B.C. 400. In Egypt a bronze casting of the Crisma was placed under the foundation-stone of the Temple of Ser-Apis (Supreme Bull) to name the British builders, and during historical times it was found there. But after the new christian system was launched, this form was called the "Monogram of Christ," and as such it was exhibited in christian churches until our twelfth century. Read its history in the "Dictionary of Christian Antiquities," in which the authors (two of the protestant clergy) admit that they cannot understand why this aged sign was identified with the deity of the New Testament.

The name "CRIS.MA" says "Cross-Parent," and the Cross here pictured was sometimes made as an "X."



It always named the Druid Church identified with the Cross. The Greek letters Alpha and Omega were hung on little chains to the ends of the T. Our original "A" and "O" were named again for the Greek alphabet as Alpha and O-Mega; and as repetition was much used to attract the attention of future students, our new god was made to say four times that he was the "A" and the "O." The letter "A" always named Albin, and the Egg, or "O," always named Ireland, because in priestly story she was the general Mother, the Ovum and Ovary from which gods and colonies proceeded. So the forms in the Crisma are Pe TAU A O, which says, "The TAU, or TA, (the Celtic Jehova) of England and Ireland." Further on, we will see that this pictorial name of the Druid Church was placed on "the Battle-Standard of Christ" when Constantine established christianity by war.

The ancient Americans were taught that everything came from this "A-O" god. This is shown in a volume of the American scriptures;—see Lord Kingsborough's colored reproductions of their pictorial records. Here, the monogram name of the A-O god is painted more than a hundred times; using our own British letters. I print a tracing of the frontispiece monogram which serves to name the whole volume. I omit the Salmon shown on the Right Hand side of the picture, because I have not yet explained the use of the SALMON as a name of the priesthood.

The Celtic name of supreme deity still is "A-O-SAR," which says, "A-O, Supreme," because the Church had always named itself as "The God A-O," which is the record on the Crisma. Thus in American scriptures everything about this deity could be told in the ordinary



picture-language, but the name of the god had to be given in our own letters, because the "A" and the "O" are pictures of the "A" land and the "O" land. Thus the secretive name of the Church that ruled the world was placed on record from Mexico to Asia, being understood solely by priests, and the New Testament god is therefore made to link the past with the future by saying four times, "I am the 'A' and the 'O'." In these ways the priests of Wales always were and still are able to prove the vast antiquity of their Church; from its unknown beginning to the present moment.

It was natural that the Sun priests should make a very large part of language on the names of the Sun. The letter "K" is the name of the Cross which is the picture-name of the Sun; and in the Greek alphabet it is the letter X called "Ch.I," which names the "Cross of the Island." This "CH.I" made a word for "People" as CHI and "K.I.," because they were "Cross-Islanders." All these were KIN because they were Sun people, and our name of the Sun was KIN. The British peoples were taught that the Sun was their Father, and

the Anglian "CYN" (the same as KIN), still names all "Kindred." Thus, to produce the Sun fire is to KIN.D.Le, and the colonial Maya of Yucatan used our words in naming the Setting of Sun as "OC-NA-KIN";—literally, "Westing of Sun," as in early times our god OC named the West. Originally, all the colonists were of one KIN.D, (Sun-God), which also made the German word for a Child as KIND, because every word for a Child was made to name a Father.

But this does not mean that any of the small colonies that went into strange countries could retain their original white color when the only available wives were the aboriginal reds of America or the black negresses of Africa. The ten shiploads of white Welsh who were sent out to America in our twelfth century had red descendants resembling the other red savages, but spoke Welsh as their tribal language. When Sir William Berkeley was the British governor of America, his chaplain, the Rev. Morgan Jones, a Welshman, was captured by the Tuscarora tribe and was about to be sacrificed when his captors overheard him lamenting his fate in his own native language. The red men released him as one who was necessarily a brother, and he afterward preached to them in Welsh three times a week. See Mr. Morgan's long personal letter, printed verbatim by Bancroft, who also prints the Welsh records about the above mentioned colony leaving Wales. Bancroft tells of the red men who came to Washington speaking Welsh, and of those on the Pacific Coast who claimed Welsh sailors as their brothers because they spoke the same language. In this work I often show that Celtic, Anglian, Welsh and Gaelic words were used in America, and the colonists buried little stone images of their Whale god in their graves; eight of them, made of some dark (or "De.orc") stone, being now in the museum of Los Angeles. For all the WALas of WALes were named on their god Whale.

Americans should know the facts recited by Bancroft,

but they are not taught the early history of their own land, for in that case they would "know too much." For instance, they would see that the religions of the Hebrews and Aztecs had many identities, which led various writers to the idea that the Aztecs were part of "the lost tribes of Israel." The most valuable historian of modern times opposed this idea, but unfortunately he could not explain the identities, because he knew nothing of the Druid colleges which trained priests to dominate every country, nor of the ancient British languages, and consequently Bancroft did not know that both Aztecs and Hebrews came from the same birthplace of colonies, which in the bible is called the Womb. So the Latin word for the Womb is "U.TER.us, which in our words names the "Heaven-Land."

Thus the colonial "A.S.Tecs" were named as the "Mountain-Sign Children," and in their migration continually built the "A," or Mountain, which was also the Hebrew abode of deity. So in Exodus the Jews were commanded to not use steps on these earth-built hills of sacrifice, and in Ireland and ancient America the vast built hills have circular roads leading to the summit.

The HEBERu trace from the patronymic HEBER, a word used by the Druids to name some epoch; and as the old plural was made by adding "U" their right name is HEBERu, which calls them HEBERs. Their other name is not Jew, but JU, their tribal patronymic being "JU.DA," the JU-Father," or "JU-Piter," who was named by the Lion-picture. There is only one Lion in priestly story, and consequently this king of beasts was identified with the Law-giver JUDA, who named all JUDges and Justice and the Latin "JUS" (right). So the bible says that the sign of the Hebrews is "the Lion of the tribe of JU.Da." This picturing included the LEO.P.ARD, which names "The High Leo," and in America our Hercules is again painted as wearing the lion's skin; but it is the spotted skin of the local LEO.P.ARD, which was also worn by the Egyptian and

Ethiopian priests, because it was a clothing that named our Jupiter.

Therefore, 16 Jeremiah, 14, 15, tells us that the JUs came from Britain, saying, "Behold the days come when it shall no more be said that the Lord brought the children of Israel out of the land of Egypt, but that he brought them from the land of the NO.R.Th, and from all the lands whither he had driven them." Words for North are identified with the home of the northerly deity. Thus the Astec "Mictlan" named both the North and their Heaven, and the Egyptian name of their Heaven was TUATH, which is still the Celtic word for the North. Our "NO.R" names the "Red NO" who named the "S.NO" and the original christmas, and is still pictured in red clothes with "S.NO" on them. This Ship god made the Celtic names for ships and sailors, but in winter he traveled on a snow sled, and is still pictured in Egypt as a Ship on a snow sled. (See Budge's prints.) In Peru he was pictured with snow upon his head. In India, our old word "HI" still means High, Upper and Above, and their word for both Snow and North is "HI.Ma," because it names the "HIgh Parent," and the snow mountains to the north are the "HIM.-ALA.YA," which name the "Snow Most-High Jupiter. This "HI" also makes the French and Latin words for Winter, and names Ireland as "HI.BER.N.IA," the "Upper Chamber Heaven Country." So the French "NOR.D" and our "NOR.Th" both name the "NOR-God," and in this understanding Jeremiah's statement becomes an exact record. He says, "Behold the days come" when all this shall be known; to which I add that these days have come.

The Sun Church illustrated itself as running and hastening to take benefits to mankind, and all its cleansing waters are running waters, the RI.WA and WA.RI and RI.VA which name "WATER Running," and in the Hindu language these are made with our earliest words. So the special sign of the Druids of Mona

was three running human legs, and the running Cross called Swastica also has feet, being made to illustrate the hastening Sun. No matter where our early colonists were taken, they were all KIN because they were Sun people (KIN being our name of the Sun), and they had one sign, the hastening sun, which is found carved and painted in all parts of the world. Its English and Hindu name is Swastica, which uses the Anglian SWAS, meaning "Our Own," and the word CA, meaning Family, and House in the meaning of Family. In our words, the "SWAS.T.I.CA" names "Our own Sun (or Cross) Island Family." This form is only one of many pictures that illustrated the Sun proceeding by Rolling or Running; these showing a Wheel, the Gaelic "ROT." The other name of the "R" as RI means Running and Hastening, and the primal Gaelic Wheel called "R.O.T." names the "Running Sun God," and it was afterwards put into the Latin ROTa (wheel) and ROTo, to Rotate, and named all ROTation. Our Road, the Celtic Ruis, and Rush, Raid, Run and Ride name the Sun; also the Rut made by cartwheels. Thus our ORB names the sun, and ORB.IT says "Sun Going" and names its track or orbit. So the Latin word for the rut in the road was made as ORBITa, which primarily names the track of the sun wheel. All this, because words name deity:—as John says, "the word was god."

This useful deception concerning the sun's going was solely for the ignorant, and was not shared by the scientific astronomers who could predict the eclipses with certainty. The deception is clearly shown in the ancient priestly statement to the Peruvians, which distinctly says that the Sun-god passed over the earth daily "to see that men had everything they needed." This long and clever statement, repeated in the "History of Peru" by the Inca de la Vega, shows that mankind was greatly indebted to the Sun, and it was made the base of all tribute-paying to the Sun-god;—the success of the de-

ception depending on the enforced belief that the sun priests were spiritually identified with the solar deity, and thus authorized to collect the gold tribute.

The official record as to Rome getting its Church from Wales is among the history-fables of the Welsh priests. These valuable stories were composed by them and taught to the Welsh people, and they have been repeated for about thirteen centuries. They are now translated in Lady Guest's "Mabinogion." They were composed to carry history in the form of fables and stories of supposed visions. The Welsh priests of christian times had no intention of allowing the tremendous history of their ancient Church to be blotted out by the new beliefs which had been recently manufactured. Yet they could only convey historical facts to the future by putting them into stories of this kind, which could be passed along the centuries as interesting fables of a national character.

Among these, the story which carries the record as to how Rome got its Church from Wales is called "The Dream of Maxen Wledig," and it tells how this supposed Roman emperor fell asleep and dreamed that he saw the supremely beautiful HELEN, a name used for 3,000 years to convey Church history. Consequently she is the "Bride," which is a bible name for the Church; and in the dream she is seen to be in some unknown land, where she is Seated in a Throne and wears the Golden Belt of the British Sun priesthood. After waking from his sleep, Maxen was determined to possess this Bride, and sent out Messengers to search the world for her. They wore the Badge of the Messenger, "so that they could pass through any country unharmed." Notice that this story was composed by christian priests understanding the ancient and world-wide law for protection of Messengers and Merchants. To show that Wales was always concealed, the story says that the search which lasted for a year was fruitless, the messengers being unable to find Helen's country. Then further envoys were sent out,

and they followed the line of travel that had been indicated in the dream. They crossed the Alps and the fair plains beyond, till they came to "the greatest river that was ever known." Across this river (explained further on) they were taken in our divine Ship to England, through which they passed on to Wales, where they found the great HELEN seated in the one Throne of all record-story. With her is her hoary Time-god father, whose occupation is the making of Chess-men; namely, Kings, Queens, Bishops, Knights and Castles; which had been the occupation of the Church from the beginning;—and the Chess-board for this priestly game was the world.

On hearing that the long-secreted HELEN had at last been located, Maxen immediately set out with his army to England, which he conquered and then went on to Wales, where he found the Golden-Belted HELEN;—the one Venus or Diana who, as the bible says, was worshipped throughout the world. As this Venus (the Church) was Mistress of the House which "covered both England and Ireland," she is here described as being in Wales. Her aged father (the Welsh priesthood) has hairs that are hoary, namely, HORae, naming Hours and Times; as the bible god "has hairs as White as S.NO."

Maxen immediately addressed her as "Empress of Rome," and he took her to Rome with him, and she has been the "Empress of Rome" ever since. The arrangement then made with the aged Welsh priesthood is cleverly put into history by reciting the terms of the marriage settlement, under which her aged father is to hold possession "of Britain and its three adjacent islands." But notice that he is to hold these lands as tenant to the Empress of Rome, and not as tenant to any civic power in Rome. For she was mistress of everything when she now had the resistless military power of the Roman empire to enforce her will.

Of all the stories which secretly carry history of the Church, this is perhaps the most important to us. Here

the messengers who pass into Britain are taken across "the greatest River that was ever known." This refers to the imaginary "Ocean-Stream," which was supposed to have its source at our River TEMes or TAMES. Our old words for Time were TEM and TAM, the genitives of which were TEMes and TAMES, meaning "Of Time." So the River TAMES is now and always was the "River of TIME." Homer calls it the "Heaven-descended Stream" because it descended through England, and Genesis describes it as watering the Garden of Eden and then dividing and flowing around many lands. This was the famous Ocean-Stream which flowed around Europe and part of Africa, and was CIRCular in form. (See Prof. Palmer's map). This River was called the "OKE.AN," or "Circle of OKE," and the idea was to put the Circle name of the Church around the only lands known to the Southeasterners, or EURO.PEans. For the word EURO.Pe says "Southeast, The"; being named on its direction from Britain. In story, the EURO.PEans were represented by the lady "EURO.Pa," who was said to be married to our Jupiter Bull. Existing coins still show the beautiful Europa seated contentedly on the back of our Jupiter Bull. In other words, the tribute was always paid. The Greek isles and lands were filled with trained British priests, and with them the ancient plan for gain of control through personation of deity worked like a charm, and there were no biblical massacres of Greeks. So the Welsh story called "The Dream of Rhonabwy" describes how "The Tribute from the Greek Isles" was brought into England. This was paid in gold and silver carried by twenty-four asses which brought the same into England;—Homer's "broad freight-ships" being used.

The biblical "ED.EN" was named with Anglian words which say, "Happiness-Island," and the same "ED" is in the royal name of ED-WARD, the "Guardian of Happiness." This River that watered the Garden of ED.EN and divided and flowed around many coun-

tries illustrated that all the cleansing waters of the Church came from the one Heaven; and it made the OKEAN stream in which every river was supposed to have its source. So Homer also names the Nile as the "Heaven-descended stream," because it was, in idea, a continuation of the Thames, the TIME river.

It was also called the "CRON.I.DE.S," which in our words calls it the "Time Island God Sign," because the Church was the Island God that kept all Times. This name is made with the Celtic word CRON, meaning Time, which also names the Latin and Greek Time-god, CRONus. Herodotus guards us from believing the priestly statement that the Nile flowed in from the Ocean River, "which entirely surrounds the earth," and he says that he knows of no river called OCEANus, and is "inclined to believe that Homer, or some other early poet, invented it." But for us it is important to observe that the bible god continues the same priestly deception, and in 19 Isaiah threatens Egypt in these words: "The waters shall fail from the Sea, and the River shall be dried up." So also the Welsh christian priests of our seventh century proved their knowledge of this aged fiction when they said in the above story that the greatest of rivers lay between England and Europe.

Hence the taught belief (referred to also in Webster's dictionary) that all rivers had their sources in the River Oceanus. Consequently the most distant rivers were identified with our Thames river-god, Neptune, who in Homer's story has his home on the Thames. The aged river-god of the Ganges is still his counterpart and carries our Neptune's "TR.I.D.EN.S," which is named as the "Three-God Island Sign";—this Spear of the Fisher being made as a Cross, to name the Sun. Its Hindu name is "T.R.I.SUL," which uses the Celtic SUL (Sun), and says, "Cross Red Island Sun." Therefore the rupees of Benares are still called TRISULi, because they are stamped with our Neptune's Trident, "in honor of the original founder of the city," namely, the

“Maha DE-WA” or, “Great DEity Water,” which is the local name of Neptune. “WA” was our complete word for WATER, and was universal; also written as VA. Both these name the Hindu letter called WA and VA, which is used in the Hindu astronomical tables to name Venus and Water. So any goddess is a “DE.VA” or DE.WA and names our DEity Water, or Venus:—the Church. The Ganges is still pictured as flowing out from our aged and hoary watergod, and the Hindu name of the river as GANGA is our Anglian word for “GOer”; because there were no stagnant waters among those which pictured the flowing of the deity Church. They were all the “Running Water” named in the Hindu “RI.WA” and “WA.RI” and “RIVA.”

Countless words name our maritime god “NE.P.TUN” and also his female counterpart, the Sea-goddess NU or NAU. Both are named by the letter “N,” which is a complete word for Water. At first, our letter “N” had its sides slanted; being a part of the hieroglyphic for Water;—the Wave-picture, vvvvvvvvv, which is also the zodiac sign of “AC.WA.RI.us,” which names the “Oak-Water-Flowing.” Our letter “N” is the whole naming part of the Sea deities called NE, NO. NU, NOE, NAU, NAU.T, and NU.T, which are so much pictured and described as Sailors in their boats, and also the Sea itself. Words for “Sailor” simply name these sailing deities, like the Latin “NAU.TA,” the Arabic “NU.T.I.,” etc.; and they make the world’s words for Boats, Navies and everything NAUTical. The priests made all peoples sacrifice to the one River-god; and Xerxes sacrificed to the river “PE.NE.us,” which simply says “The River,” and names our “NE.P.TUN,” who is also named by American rivers, and Hesiod names the Nile as “P.I.TA.NE,” or “The Island God River”; and there was another Nile in Mexico. Thus Homer explains (in the priestly way) that our “NE.P.TUN” lived on the Thames, which is the father of all rivers, and our aged Father Thames is still pictured as sitting astride a large

cask or TUN, from which water trickles. The Celtic explanation of this, handed down for ages in priestly story, says that "God gave to a Woman a cask, or TUN, and after the spigot was opened, it could not be closed, and from this leakage came all the Rivers of the world." The great booming "Land-Shaker" was named on the hollow booming sound of the TUN when it is rolled; and in picture he still sits on this tun. This also named the "TUN.DUR," which in India is still the right spelling of Thunder. Our Jupiter was the same as Neptune; in England being called "DUR," and he was the original "TUN.DUR";—the "Jupiter TONans" of all story, the Tundur-god father of American tribes and of two N.T. disciples, whose name as TARAN was carved on our Oak cross, and was built into the present Welsh name of the Thunderer, as "TARAN.Y.D.ION," or "Thunder, The God First Cause."

This ocean god is the "Flow-God" named in the Anglian "FLO.D," who named all FLOOD and the NEEP-Tide which was formerly called the "NE.P.-FLOD." Both Virgil and Homer explain how endless words are simply names of him. They call him "The Old Man of the Sea" and say that he can immediately change "into anything that lives on land, or in air, or in sea." It is stated that he can change from his form as a Man into that of a Fish, or into that of a Lion, or into a Branching Tree, or into a River, or into Fire, etc. These are leading pictures of the Church, and the stories explain that you cannot understand him under any one form, nor under any one name. Thus his daughter says, "When you seize him, you must hold him tightly while he changes into every form, and until he finds that all his changes of shape are useless, and then you will acquire information from him." So I held him till I examined his names in every country, and then I knew that there was only one Neptune for the whole world, and that he named Navies, Natation and everything NAUTICAL.

His other name as Proteus makes our word Protean

to mean "capable of assuming different shapes"; and as he was identified with the Church, his name as "P.R.O.TE.us" says, "The Red Circle God" and names the Sun Church. The stupendous hoax in making words which are simply names of Neptune is not forgotten on Coronation-day, when the gold figure of Neptune rides on one of the gold cars. So the Welsh name for Neptune is also the Welsh name of the "Creating Powers," because he was identified with Creation and Growing. The poets describe him as a man and an Ocean King who is all forms in one, and they name him as "NE.RE.us:—two Celtic words saying "Ocean King." Because he was the Grower, he was also the world's Rain-god, Flood-god and Fructification deity who named the number Nine and the Ninth month. So his feast which celebrated the beginning of the rainy season was begun in the first minutes of the Ninth month. The Babylonian tablet story of the famous Flood is almost the same as in the bible, except that Noah is called Asis Adra (the "Blessing of Rain"), and the Assyrian "Feast of Asis Adra" was to celebrate the beginning of the Rain season. This Assyrian feast began just after the midnight of 31 October, and in the first minutes of NOVember, the "Noah-God-Month." The Celtic name of Noah is NAOI, which also names Nine, and the Celtic November is still called "NAOI-T-MI," which calls it the "Noah-God-Month" and also the "Nine-God-Month." So the great nocturnal Irish feast was begun at the same moment of the year as the feast of the Assyrian Noah. In Egypt, the annual inundation of this Flood-god was one of the many blessings for which the Church took credit to itself, and the now translated hymns which were then sung are still addressed to "NUN, the NINE-god":—to our NAOI or Noah who always named the number Nine.

This NUN is the Hebrew name of the letter "N," and the explanation of all these records and festivals is that the "N" is the complete word for Water, Sea and River, and by itself puts the meaning into all the names of NO,

NOE, NOA, NA, NAU, NAOI, NAW, NUH, NE and NE.P.TUN. As the great fructifier by rain and flood, he made everything NEW. Therefore he is named in the words for New; as in the Celtic NO, enlarged in the Latin NOVUS; the Welsh NEWIDD; our NEW; the French NEUF., etc. The same system was continued for colonial India, where the names of our watergod, such as NAW, NAU, NAVa, NAU.CA and NUH (Noah) are the Hindu words for Ships, and "New," and for the number Nine. The Celtic words for Ship and Sailor are made on this Ship-god and Sailor NO, or NOE; so Homer's Ship-man, who has many ships, is named with our words as "NOE.MON," or "Ship-Man." He was also any kind of water beast, such as whale, dragon and serpent. Note how these are mixed in his book, the Book of IOB, or JOB, (our Anglian name of Jupiter). As he named the "S.NO," his Welsh names for snow, such as NIVEL, NUFEL, etc., are repeated in our S.NIVEL, S.NUFFLE, to name these as "Signs of Snow"; which they are. Also S.NOR.T, (Sign of the North God), and S.NORE and S.NO.U.T., etc., etc. The bible story of descent starts with him, and after the flood subsides his Anglian "ARC" rests on the "built Mountain" of Ireland, called "RAT," which always had an ARA, or Altar, on its top, where the sacrifices were made. The bible calls this mount the "ARARAT," and here the living creatures came out of the ARC, because every land was named by a picture of an animal, reptile or bird; for this is our bible story of colonial origin in the British Isles.

In his "Antiquities of Ireland," Sir James Ware says that these Irish raths sometimes cover about twenty-six acres, and still show the circular road by which the procession of priests and animals reached the summit. Therefore our bible-god tells the Heberu in Exodus that when they build him this high altar with earth they shall not use steps, and if they shall build it of stone, it shall be of unhewn stone, because tools polluted the

sacred Rock. This was a very old law in England, where the Rocks which made the circular CYRCs (Churches), still show that they were never cut with chisels, but were chosen on account of their natural shape, and brought from a distance. The pyramid which Stanley found on the Congo (the natural highway from the west) is made of piled unhewn rocks, and was either built by the Heberu or by some people obeying British law.

The circular road outside the Irish RAT was endlessly repeated in prehistoric America and Babylon, though the later Astecs also had steps on their "TEO.CALI," which in their words meant "God House";; but as made with our words this "TE.O.CA.LI" names it as the "God Circle House of Light." The White HOR.S, the "Hour-Sign" which named the astronomy, was Ireland's chief sacrifice, and also of the colonial "P.ERSE," or Persians, and others. For the scientific Druids always made gods and creeds to continue their own pictorial records and history. Ancient Irish kings had to spiritually identify with the god Horse, and Sir James Ware says that when a chief was to be crowned as a local king he entered the hall on all-fours. The Horse was then sacrificed and its flesh was boiled in a large vat or bath; after which the meat was taken out, and, as in all sacrament, the assembled people ate the body of deity, while the intended king sat in the hot broth until he asserted that he had actually become the god Horse; after which he was crowned. For every king had to be made identical with deity.

The descendant Astecs never saw this god of their fathers, but it was pictured for them by priests, and they knew its shape; so the horses brought by Cortes were regarded as gods. On one occasion, Cortes had to abandon a lame horse, and the natives fed it as a god on chicken and flowers till it starved to death. Fifty years later, its sacred bones were found enshrined in a temple. The above mentioned Irish ceremonies with the divine Horse illustrate the vast gulf that lay between

the minds of the trained priests and those of the people, and they also show that from the remotest times the imaginative Irish people and their colonial descendants were mentally enslaved through their willingness to believe anything.

Because of all the words which are simply the names of our Water-god, he is named in the words for Name, as in the French "NO.M," the Latin "NO.M.EN," the Anglian and Hindu NAM. As he is Nature itself, the Welsh word for Nature is "NAW.D," which again names this "Nine-God." As the god who named the original Christmas, this NO is still pictured as driving reindeer; and this comes down from a remote time, when the deer was in England the original animal picture of the Sun deity. Thus our primal "DE.OR" (now deer) was named as the "God-Original," and the Anglian name of the Red Buck, or "RO.BUC" still is "RA," and also RA DEOR or "Sun Deer." The class-name DEOR also included the ALC (now Elk), which was used in many names to identify fictional characters with England; as Homer's hospitable king is named on "Our Elk Island," as "ALC.I.Nous." For the same record, many terra cottas recently brought from Peru to the British Museum picture English deity as a man having the horns of our RA, the sun-god Deor. Our Anglian name of the Sun as RA named the RAy, the "RA.D.I.us" and everything radiant, and as future men would require much explanation, the priests prepared writings in Egypt which now tell us that all the Egyptian deities were identical with our Anglian Sun-god RA.

These are called "The 75 Praises of RA," and Dr. Budge prints their full translation. These explain that all the Ape and Astronomy gods of Egypt are the same as RA;—that this RA was always secreted, and was double-sexed, and that the Sphinx is his picture; that all the deities in the god-lists are the same as RA, the CIRCel god Sun whose form is the name of the CYRC,

or CHURCH. This is the official explanation and confession of the makers of gods. Read a few extracts:

"Praise be to thee, O RA, Lord of the Hidden Circles, (CYRCs, Churches). Thou resteth in the Secreted Places. Thou art the Double, Hidden and Secret God to whom the souls in their Circles (Kirks) give praises. Thou establishest the gods who watch the Hours on their Standards, and who are invisible and secret."

"Praise be to thee, O RA; thou art the Double Sphinx god called 'HU.I.T.' Thou art the Apes. Thou art the Ape-gods in the TUATH. (The northerly Heaven was in Egypt called the TUATH, which is still the Celtic word for the North.) Thou art the Two Eyes of the Heaven, (the 'O' Sun and the 'O' Moon, named again in 'O.P.T.IC,' Ophthalmos, etc.). Thou art the Watcher-Gods, (the 'CAL.DE,' or, 'Watcher-Gods'; the astronomers; the biblical 'Watchers'). Thou art the Bringer of Forms and Words. Thou art the Governor of the Holy CIRCel (the Church). Thou art the god 'BE.S' (the 'BEe-Sign' god of Britain and Egypt, who in Budge's large picture has the row of Bee-Hives on his belt)."

These explanations also tell us why astronomical Ireland, in which the nocturnal watchings never ceased, was pictured in Peru and Egypt as the CAT goddess. For they say, "Thou art the great CAT, thou who can'st see at night." Therefore the Cat was exceedingly sacred in Egypt; and as the Ibis and the Hawk were the regular picture-names of Mercury, Herodotus tells us that no one could escape execution if he killed one of these "even by accident." Not that any priest regarded these as sacred, but because in the gigantic deceptions they were the chosen picture-names of deity.

The Crocodile, Condor, Elephant, or any animal form used to name Jupiter was also sacred, and the huge carved idols that have been recently gathered into our museums are the pictorial names of the Church, which loved to make its records wierd, awesome, impressive;

like the Winged Bulls of Assyria which combine our Bull and Lion with the wings of the Jupiter Eagle, while the head is that of the British priest who wears the feather panache which has always named the Chief. This mixture is biblically identified with deity, and we are thus told that the bible god could be named by any composite monstrosity which contained the animal picturings used by the Church to secretly record itself. So the Hindu word for an idol is "DE.O," because it pictured the "God Church," and our word "I.D.OL" names the "Island God Almighty." The Gaelic form is "I.O.D.HOL," which names the Island Sun God who is the Whole or All. This Gaelic, Welsh and Celtic HOL, meaning All and the Whole, was afterward declined in the Greek HOLos, which has the same meaning. But our old word HOL became written for disguise as "Whole."

For further explanation to us, the Druid lovers of knowledge named the colonial deities with British words, because they intended us to understand their records. For example, the Egyptian Time-god was named with our word TEM, meaning Time, which also named the River TEMes, and all Times, or "TEM.P.S." So the Egyptian stories call him the Time-Keeper, and his hieroglyphic name as "TEM-Kheper" reproduces our Anglian "TEM-CEPer," now written as "Time-Keeper." This aged TEM, was described as "the President at the meetings of the gods," and his colonial son in Egypt was called HORus, he being named on the HOR, or Hour. He still carries our Crosier, Wand and Flail, because the Church was the one Time-Keeper of the world. (See Budge's pictures and stories).

In the same way, all Egyptian goddesses bear British namings of the one Church Venus. The letter "N," called NU, is our complete word for Cloud and Sea, so the Cloud goddess of Egypt is NU, and words for Cloud, like NUage, NUbess, NUbilus, name her, and she is pictured and described as the Naked Woman who is

the Sea. As the sea is bare, the word NU also means Naked, and our word "NU.De" names this "Naked-DEity," and was afterward declined in the Latin NUDus. So her Greek statues show her to be Naked; for she is the "NUD.I.TE" or "Naked Island Goddess" who is the word Nudity.

So also the Egyptian goddess of Night is called "N.I.T.," which repeats the Anglian "N.I.Te," while the French word for Night is "NU.I.T.,"—all of these naming the same "Sea Island Deity." This Egyptian "NIT" wears the everlasting Veil, or VELum, or Calupsis, which under any name means "Concealer," because Ireland was always Concealed. For the same reason, goddesses that named the concealed Church wore the same Veil; such as Homer's Irish goddess Calupso (which in Greek means "Concealer"), and his "Circe" (Church), and the christian MAR.Y, and the Greek "DE.METER" (DEity-Mother), and the harvest deity of the Astecs. All these, and many more, are pictured with this ever-present sign of the Church's concealment, and the NUN who goes into seclusion still "takes the Veil." Thus the Egyptian writings congratulate NEIT or Isis because "her Veil has never been lifted," and because she "has never been uncovered"; meaning that the secreted Ireland remained unknown to the southern peoples. The Pheni sailors who carried the Irish products to the Mediterranean were always under threat of death if they "lifted the Veil of Isis," and to find out where the Tin islands were located the Romans tried to follow them with fast vessels. But all such attempts failed; hence these records of rejoicing that the Veil of Isis had never been lifted, because priestly success depended on the continued concealment of the faked "Heaven."

The stories of what the deities did tell of what the Church did. For example:—to secretly record that the Church introduced Netting and Weaving into Egypt, another goddess was invented and named with our word as NET. Then stories were written to say that this

goddess NET brought these arts into Egypt, and she is still pictured with the weaver's shuttle on her head, and the ordinary NET of the Fisher was hung in her temples, because this was her English name; being the base of our Anglian verb NETan, to Net, to Weave. Thus Dr. Budge remarks that all these goddesses have the same powers and attributes, and seem to be the same. They were. The trick was that they were all the same Church Venus under different names. Weaving of linen always was and still is the special industry of Ireland; being also the promised occupation of the Astec women who would go after death to the "Woman-Land." So a piece of LIN.EN was placed in the hands of the Egyptian dead, because this was the same as an address; and as the Druid gods wore Linen, their branch priests among the Hindus, Hebrews and Egyptians had to do the same;—the Egyptian priests of Isis being named with our words as "LINi-GER," or, "Linen-Bearers."

The first word for "Woman" is our letter € , and its earliest picture is in the Peruvian frescoes, which show our Woman and Sea goddess in her moon boat. O'Reilly's Celtic Dictionary explains that this €, now "E," is the whole name of the universal mother E.Ve, and is also the complete word for "Woman." When the subsequent Celtic alphabet was made to explain our letters with longer names, this "E" was called "E.Abha," which as O'Reilly explains, says "Eve of the Water," and her Anglian name is "E.WA," or "E.VA," the Greek "E.UA," which all say, "Eve of the Water." This goddess was the Sea itself; so a Celtic word for Water and Sea is "E.S.," which simply says "Eve-Sign," because in the fiction on which our language was made she was the Sea. As the "E" was the whole word for Woman, it was used to indicate the feminine gender of the Anglian nouns, and the longer words which name the feminine gender are built on the "E"; such as ESS, Esse, ESTER, ESTRi, Estre. So we had AB and AB.ESS, God and GOD.ESS, DE and the French

“DE.ESSE,” and the Anglian word for a female fiddler, as “Fidil-estre,” which says “Fiddle-Woman.” In Java, the word for “Woman” still is our ancient word, ESTRE, and the romance in “Book of ESTER” shows that the Church (the Woman) worked for the welfare of the Hebrews, who revere the name of ESTER to this day.

So the primitive Celtic word “FEM” still names everything feminine because “F.E.M.” says “The Eve (or Woman) Parent”; and all subsequent words like the French FEMme and the Latin “FEM.INa” simply repeat this Celtic FEM. In the Druid fiction, this Sea goddess was the Mother of everything having life; and the bible joins in this, by saying that Eve got her name “because she was the Mother of all living.” Here, the bible explains that it is a Druid output.

Thus Night, Day, Dawn and Eve were deities, and our words are still the names of these deities. So Homer speaks of these as “coming on” or approaching; and we do the same. The Eve names Eve, and so does EV.EN, while EVEN.ING names the approach of Even, using the Celtic ING, which names Action and makes all our present participles. As seen from England, the sunset over the “Eve Island” is witnessed about S.EVEN (Sign of EVEN), and every Latin EVENsong or VESper was to this one deity that named the HES.T, HWES.T or WES.T. “VESper” is the same as HESper (the West), and it was sung to “the goddess of the West,” called “VES.TA” and also “HES.T.IA,” which says “West-God-Country,” and names Ireland. So the supposed “historian of the gods” called “HESi.OD” was named on the work, which is the “Story of the HESi.” Any Irish priest was a “HESus,” this being carved to name the west branch of the Oak Cross, and in ancient CELTi.CA (now France) the Druid that led armies into battle was also called the HESus.

As this one Mother-of-All was the Sea, so words like MA, MER, and MERE name both Mother and Sea, and

the Latin word for the Sea is MAR.E, which names it as the "Sea-Woman." Our name of MAR.Y says "Sea, The," and the Celtic form is "MUIR.E," which in two Celtic words says "Sea-Woman." The French form is "MAR.I.E" which names Mary as the "Sea Island Woman." So in America her statues showed her with her naming Petticoat decorated with Emeralds. The "E.MER.AL.D" names this "Eve Mother of All Deity," and any made name for an emerald names her and Ireland. Her American statues were also decorated with Sea shells and with the Celtic and Astec MARGA (marine) stones. Names for women are names of this one Venus of the world; as our MARGA.RE.T names this "Marine Queen Goddess." She was the Sailor in her Boat, the "MAR.IN," or mariner, also recorded in the name Marina. Any modern church in a seaport is still named on "MAR.Y, Star of the Sea," and as there is nothing in the New Testament to openly connect our Mary with the Sea, the modern priests exhibit their knowledge of the real record when new churches are thus named. This Mother-of-All which was the Mother Church of Ireland from the beginning was much more important than any of her storied sons, and the first christian Church has always been historically correct in giving more importance to Mary than to HESus.

This "E" was placed with the "A" to make the empire name of the Church as "AE," and its possessions were also written as AEthiopia, AEfrica, AEgina, etc., because the "A" and the "E" named Albin and Erin, and Adam and Eve, and the Man and the Woman, etc. Consequently this "AE" was also our complete Anglian word for Marriage, because it named the two who were supposed to be Bond or Bound in marriage, and lived in the one House of God;—a "House" explained in Welsh story to cover both England and Ireland. Thus the "Master of the House" was called the "HUS-BOND.A," and the "Mistress of the House" was the "HUS.BOND.E";—this arrangement for deity also ap-

plying to any marriage home. In the American paintings, and among the carvings on the Irish crosses, the Man and the Woman stand under the sacred Tree which is shaped as a T, and they picture the "A," or Man country, Albin, and the "E" or Woman country, Erin. These are the two story-parents of all colonies; biblically called the first parents, Adam and Eve.

All the words for Two proceed from this duality of the Church that personated deity. Thus the Celtic "D.I." names Two because the "Deity-Island" was Two; and the same with the world-wide "D.U.," which names the "God of Heaven" which was Two. So the astronomical Twins were not pictured in early Egypt as Castor and Pollux, but as a Man and a Woman, still shown to be standing hand-in-hand, and named as "Ge.MIN.I," which as one word means "Twins," but in its parts it names the "Garden-Moon-Islands," namely, England and Ireland. Their astronomical sign still is "II," which names Two I-lands, because the "I" is our complete word for I-land. When one god was storied as the creator of a nation, both sexes were recorded; as the Hebrew god is "YA.WA," which says "Jupiter-Venus" in the one name.

So every sphinx is carved to show double sex, because they all name the Church deity that was double; and of the great Sphinx the Egyptian "Praises of RA" say, "Thou art the Double Sphinx God," and its name as "S.Ph.IN.X" says, "Sign The Island Sun, or Cross." In America this is still painted as a Cross made of a Man and a Woman, to picture the original Man and Woman of the Church that was "God." We did not know that the great Sphinx is a sitting Lion with a Woman's head till the French removed the sand in 1828, but the Hindu priests had known of its shaping for ages, because their ancient name of it is "NAR-SING," which says, "Woman-Lion." As a record of the Church, this is the same as their own most frequent statue which shows the Irish Venus seated on the back of our Lion,

and is called "SINGa-RAT," which says "Lion-Venus." In the Egyptian map of empire which is now in the Louvre, our L.ION, or "Light God," is painted with eighteen stars around it, and it is seated, because deity ruled sitting in ease and dignity, and the Welsh still use their name of the L.ION to name the West and the point from which all Light radiates. So the Hindu word for a Throne was made as "SING.ASAN," which says "Lion's Seat," and names the one record Throne of the world. For the Lion was the "Sign of the FIELD," as named with our words in this Hindu "SING."

The female side of the Church had to be illustrated in the picturing of deity. The older statues of Apollo still show his form to be half that of a Woman, and these mixtures were called "HERM-APHRODITE" because they combined HERMES (Mercury) and APHRODITE (Venus). When in high ceremonial, ancient priests wore garments of the Woman, because every priest was a part of the "God" Church which was double-sexed. Modern priests inherited this, and still wear the Petticoat and Laces of the original Woman, whose regular name in America was "the Petticoat goddess." The plates in "Antiquités Mexicaines" repeatedly show her in her naming Petticoat. This KIL.T, or KEL.T, names the "Heaven Deity" who wore it, and every CEL.T or KEL.T who wears the Kilt wears the naming garment of his former goddess, and also names himself as a "Heaven Person," or KEL.T., or CEL.T.

The understanding of scriptures, not only our own but those of America, Egypt and India, depends on knowing that this Woman and Virgin in the House of God was the one story-mother of all colonial gods and nations;—the Virgin mother of the Astecs and five other nations in America, the Virgin mother of the American cross-god "BAC.AB" (Crosier Father), the Virgin mother of our HESus, etc., etc.; and as she was the story-mother of all the man-gods, the bible calls her "the Woman that brought forth the Man"; because this is

the meaning of VIR.GIN; literally, "Man-Genitrix." In American story, the virgin mother of Bacab has his coming birth announced to her by an angel, as with Mary, and the mother of SAM.SON, and the mother of John. For story purposes, many births were made to seem important by their being announced beforehand by angels; as by our "GABR.I.EL," the "Talker-Island-Angel," who was named on the Anglian GAB, the Mouth, and on GABR, to use the Mouth; which still names the Gabber. All these births were "immaculate" or without spot; for the act of procreation was sinful except when sanctified, and in Mexico no man could marry until after he had been baptised, nor could any Aztec bridegroom possess his bride until after she had been "sanctified" by the PAPA, the priest who was a god.

This one story Virgin was also the great Star Woman of Ireland, biblically described as the Woman crowned with Stars; in Assyria called "I.STAR"; in Babylon being called "ASTAR.TE" or "Star-Deity," who is named biblically as "ASTOR.E.Th," or "Star-Woman-Deity." All this because Ireland was the astronomy country, and had more than a hundred observatory towers, and every Druid had to spend eight years in Ireland to master this study. Thus Homer's hero is detained in Ireland for eight years. These watchings were continued in the day time, and Homer says that in LAMos (Ireland) the Shepherds who watched their silvery flocks by night were promptly relieved in the morning by those who worked by day. These all-important "Shepherds who watched their flocks by night" are also mentioned in the N.T. romance, and modern students marvel at the ancient statement that the "CAL.DE" shepherds could predict the eclipses. They think of shepherds as ignorant people, and do not know that in a record story a Shepherd always means a Priest. The Celtic and Hindu CAL means Watching and Time, and the CAL-DE were the Watcher-Gods and Time-

Gods, biblically named in "Daniel" as "The Watchers," and in Egypt called the "Watcher-Gods."

This Virgin is also the one Queen on which every queen is named:—to wit, the Queen of Heaven. The only right spelling is in the Anglian "CU.EN," which names the "Love-Island" and "Venus-Island," (Ireland). The primitive name of the Love Venus is CU, enlarged in her Greek name as "CUpris," and this CU is still a Welsh word for Love and was also the Anglian name of the famous and divine Cow. This was repeated in the Astec picturing that names the place the Astecs originally came from. This starting-place is shown in the North-East portion of the map, and is pictured by a Mountain in a Boat which also contains a Man and a Woman. The Man has the head of the GALL, or Cock, over his own; because the Celtic GALL has always named both the Englishman and the Cock. And at the other end of this divine Boat is the Woman who has the Crowned head of a CUEN over her own. And under this she has the horns of the divine CU, which in Egypt are used for record hundreds of times. In this way she pictures the original "CU.EN" and names Ireland; and the English christian priests showed their knowledge of this primal Queen of Heaven when they painted the lowly Hebrew Mary in robes of royal purple and a Crown of the Ophir gold on her head, and with the Irish Shamrock on the Crown. This is in the Stratford painting of the Judgment-day. Here she stands at the Right Hand of the Seated "God" who judges the dead and holds up two fingers (the "II") in the papal way. This is her geographical place; as the 45th Psalm says, "Upon thy Right Hand doth stand the Queen in gold of OPHIR."

This is the true picturing of the Venus "CU.EN" who named all queens. Her name as CU (love) also named the Serpent that was the picture-name of the Irish Church. It also named the Tail of hair made to picture this Serpent, which is still called the CUe, and

was a world-wide sign of her religion and of Wisdom. Thus American carvings still show the CU, the Serpent, issuing from the EGG, which pictured the goddess CU issuing from the Church EGG. At a later time this was repeated for the Latin language in the letter called "CU." Thus "Brande" says that this Q was named on its Tail, the French "QUeue"; which is partly right; but this CU is the Serpent which crawls out of the Egg;—the sacred carvings in America and the Egyptian paintings showing this. Such a great number of words were made on her name that the "Q" was perhaps adopted to divide them, or perhaps to disguise them. But these are interchangeable; as the Feather which she wore and named is the Celtic "CU.I.L.," our QUIL; while the feather-filled quilt is the Celtic "CUIL.T," which names the same "Feather-Deity." On statues and armor, the Fish-scale always named her; so its Latin name is "S.Q.UA.MA," which is "S.CU.WA.MA" and records it as the "Sign of the Love WATER Mother"; which it always was. Every red squaw is "S.CU.WA," or, "Sign Venus of the WATER," and she still wears the ancient sign of Venus and the Church, which is a Circle with a small Circle in its centre. In the picture-writing which is legible in any red American tribe, this form still names the Squaw, the Woman and the Wife. About twelve years ago this ancient method of writing was explained and illustrated by a tribal Chief in the St. Nicholas Magazine. The wild squash grows this "Squaw-Sign," and consequently the red maidens wear its flower over their ears to announce their readiness for marriage, and the plant is called the "SQUA.S," or "Squaw-Sign." Webster says that this is the red man's name for it; though, of course, he did not make it. That the above system of writing was invented and taught by British priests is proved by the fact that it uses ancient Church pictures. For example, a Man is here named by the Triangle which was the world-wide name of England, the MAN country; and any cattle are named by the

astronomical sign of Taurus, the Bull; which today is the same as always.

The Astec priests recorded early ages or events by using the names of five supposed men, called CHAM, CHUS, NIMROD, BEL and NINus. This NINus is the classical name of the supposed founder of NINEve, and on this patronymic the city was named. The bible record is of HAM or CHAM, then CHUS or CUSH, whose son was the NIMROD who built the city of BEL; and afterward the city of NINus was built. Thus the Astec record repeats names which are in the bible. CHAM names the original FIELD. "CHU.S" says "Dog-Sign," using the Gaelic CHU; and as the names of the Dog are names of Mercury, this cult called "CHU.S" was named on him. In the Dog dances of the American red men, the naked dancers still have the tail of the Dog attached to the back of the belt, and in Egypt the god BAC.CHUS and his naked dancers are pictured with the same leaping tail-sign attached to the back of the belt. The religion named on this sign of Mercury belonged to both America and Egypt. Our British priests had five names for Nimrod, one of these being "NEF.ROD," which says, "Heaven Cross"; the Hindu name being "NAM.RUD," which in our words says "NAME of the Cross," while the American and biblical NIM.ROD says, "Great Cross." It is a dictionary certainty that the British priests had various record-names of their own for this important epoch;—names which are not in the bible.

Thus the names of Nimrod were used as records from America to India; and as the Druid Church had always kept itself concealed, the British priests undertook great labor to make Church history understood by men of the future. At Palenke, in America, a massive stone house was built to contain nothing else than record Church pictures, including the famous Fire Cross. The name of its priestly builder was "VOTAN," which was also the name of Mercury among the Norse peoples; being

the same as our WODAN. This house was constructed to last for ages, and when it was first opened, the orator of the day made a speech that was handed down till Bancroft printed it. The speaker said that it was built so that peoples might know that the empire of Votan (Mercury) was world-wide. But this has been mere gibberish to christians who knew nothing of Mercury's world-wide empire.

A great labor was also undertaken to convey Assyrian history to us, from which we learn that the seat of colonial empire was moved from America to Babylon. Before the Assurians (named on their Mountain god ASSUR) were destroyed by the bible god, their very ancient history was re-written on baked brick tablets and cylinders, and a large part of this is now translated in George Smith's "Assyrian Discoveries." It says that the first Tig-Lath Pile-Ser (Pillar of the House; Commander Supreme), brought an immense army "from the remotest lands of the setting sun eastward to Egypt." These remotest lands of the west are designated by twice naming seven American peoples, including the Maza, the greatest people of Mexico. This priestly commander-in-chief boasts that his "march" was unparalleled, and it could not have been made after the division of the earth biblically recorded in the time of Peleg. Tiglath says that he left Egypt in charge of the IDIBA, and passed on to Babylon with the remainder of his army. The IDIBA were a red American people still named in Bancroft's lists; and in this way the Church preserved the only written explanation of the fact that Egypt was filled with red peoples who had American deities and customs and arts.

Thus the whites that went on to Babylon still had their American gods. Their carved Eagle-gods of Medicine wear the same Eagle feather panache that is still worn by the Chief in America and was originally British. They carry the hand-bag sign of the doctors that was also carried by the doctors in America, who had their

“Blue Books” concerning cures, and were all understood to be sacred wizards and divine magicians. To tell us that they came from America, these carved Eagle gods hold up for our special examination the huge pine cone which grows nowhere else than in America. Among the gods brought from the far west was Manitu, who still names a large part of Canada, and also its lakes and islands. Mr. Smith shows that in Assyria this Manitu was called “The Maker of Fate”;—the best name that was ever made for the Church.

As the branch priests in America could not be forced in the matter of remitting the tribute to Wales, it is probable that the headquarters of colonial empire were moved to Babylon in order that the armies of kings could be swung in for punishment; but in any case it is certain that the empire in the west was abandoned, and that the bible ignored ages of previous history when it practically begins with events occurring after Tiglath’s unparalleled march. But Tiglath says that these named peoples in the remote west paid him tribute, and Mexican priests continued to hand down their knowledge of the East until the recent Spaniards arrived. Astec priests knew about the Tower of Babel, and Montezuma knew so many of our Old Testament stories that he asked Cortez why he came so far to teach him a religion that was already known to him. (See Prescott’s “Mexico”). Even down to the writing of “Isaiah,” the Welsh Church was still expecting payment of the overdue tribute, called “the present to the Lord,” and 18 Isaiah refers to America as the land shadowed by wings (the naming Eagle and Condor) “which is beyond the rivers of Ethiopia,” (Africa). The only land beyond the Congo and Niger is America, and this chapter identifies the Astecs through their picture-name which, as Bancroft says, was “an Ensign on a Mountain.” Here, it is twice called “the land which the rivers have spoiled”; using the well known story of Hercules, which says that when he was searching for the Oranges (Malum Auran-

tium, or "Golden Apple") he traversed north Africa till he came to the Atlantic, where he borrowed the Sun-god's boat and "crossed to the opposite side." Here he found the lands of Atlas being "spoiled by the overflows of the Eagle River." He then dug a ditch which led the waters of this river into the ocean;—similar troubles with the Mississippi still continuing. Thus "Isaiah" makes the identifications of America in ways that could only be understood by the educated.

The above-mentioned Votan who built Palenke sailed four times to America and caused it to be recorded that he came from the Snake people, and was himself one of the divine Snakes. He recorded this as an explanation to us, because the Red Snake was the name of the Church that was embroidered on the robes of the Irish Druids. It so remained until A.C. 448, and the Celtic scholar and priest, Father Smiddy, says in his book on "The Druids" that this was the Snake which St. Patric was said to have "banished from Ireland," because in his time this Snake picture was removed from the Druid robes. He also says that the Druids were not hostile to Patric, but "assisted him to build churches all over the land." It was, therefore, a necessary part of the aged plan that the naming Snake should be removed from the Druid robes when they became christian priests. For in accordance with the great scheme for removing the home of deity from the British Isles each Irish Druid who had formerly been a "god" was now merely a branch priest of the Roman Church.

This red Snake has a vast history, and its pliable form was used to make many Church pictures, especially the "S," which named "Sign" in any made word. In the Greek alphabet it was called "SIG.MA" because it was the "Sign-Parent." For ages it was used to make the Circle name of the Church;—the "O," and this circular snake with its tail in its mouth is still our symbol of eternity. So its Greek name was made as "O.Ph.I.S.," which calls it "The Church (or Circle) Island Sign."

This OPHI named every OPHIdian, and also the "Snake-God" called "OPHI.TE," that was worshipped by some heretic christians who returned to the old Serpent cult, and were therefore called "OPHI.Ti," or "Snake-People." So the trick word "OPHI.R" names the "Snake-Red" that was embroidered on the robes of the Celtic Druids and was the name of the Church. The many biblical mentionings of "the gold of Ophir" do not refer to any one land, but name the gold of the Church; meaning all the gold in the world. For the priesthood personated "God" with an amazing effrontery, and said in the Book of Job:—"Whatsoever is under the whole of heaven is MINE." War and any killing of human beings counted as nothing in extending and maintaining the power of the Druid Church, and attempts to understand human history are bound to fail if they do not include a knowledge of this fact.

It is very important that the same Snake that was embroidered on the robes of the Irish Druids is still shown on the robes of the High priest that is pictured as "God" on the Mexican pyramid tablets. These tablets require explanation. When Mexico was the centre of colonial empire in America, the two largest pyramids in the world were built to picture the double Mountain-god of England and Ireland. Around these two built Mountains are thirty smaller raths dedicated to the Stars, to illustrate the Church deity surrounded by the stars of its astronomy. In the Sun Pyramid the priests kept their time records in the form of baked brick tablets. Each of these pictures our "Ard-Shagart," or "High Priest," which in the British Isles was the name of "God";—the High Priest being there worshipped as "God." For the Egyptian recording of time, three images of the High Priest were put up to represent each century, as described by Herodotus, and in his time they numbered 341. In America the images were made in moulds, to continue the Church pictures correctly, and nineteen or twenty of these were taken by natives from



One of the Mexican pyramid tablets, which picture the Ard-Shagart, or "High Priest, who was worshipped as "God" in the British Isles.

the crypts of the Sun pyramid at Teotihuacan, and were given by them to their benefactor, the late Mr. Coronel. After his death, the whole Coronel collection passed to the city of Los Angeles; being now on exhibition. On the top of the tablet here shown is the head of the British BEE priest and deity, named by his Bee-Hive hat; and on his Right Hand is the head of the plumed Venus, who wears the squaw-sign over her ears. The head of the High Priest is enclosed in the form of the TEMple, or Time-house, which is made of the Time-sign Rope. His ears are two O's, because the "O" is the complete Celtic name of the Ear. The head of the Ape (Mercury) is in the circular brooch. The big Sun-picture on his breast has the human face in its centre. Then comes the Serpent, which was also embroidered on the Druid robes in Ireland. Below this is the record BEL.T. The feathered head of the Chief, or "TE.ITE," (God Feather), names the whole figure as the Supreme. Here also are the two Eight-spoke Wheels of the Church described by Homer. The figure is covered with O's, or Eyes, for this is the god who could see everything. So when Ezekiel has visions of Heaven he sees nothing but Druid pictures, including these Wheels, and a form that is "full of Eyes"; as the all-seeing Argus was "covered with Eyes" and was called "PAN.O.P.T.E.S," which says, "The Sign of The All Eyes God."

Our 45th Psalm is a historical record when it describes the Irish Queen of Heaven as wearing the OPHI.R gold, and the proof that the ancient priests in Ireland had much gold is now being obtained from their burial mounds. The printed reports say that more worked gold has been recovered from these mounds than has been found in any other country of the world. It is therefore certain that in the honoring of their dead these pre-christian priests could afford to bury a great quantity of gold. Much of it is being found in shapes which are not now understood, and the recoveries prove that Ireland

had a past concerning which the christian world has been kept absolutely ignorant.

Herodotus also repeats tradition of Irish wealth by saying that in the "North" there is a great quantity of gold which the One-Eyed people (the Cyclopes) take by force from the Griffins, namely, the Peruvians. The Gryphus or Griffin is the name of the Condor which was the Church's creature-name of Peru; and this vulture that lives exclusively in the gold region of America was named in remote times with the two Celtic words, COND-OR, which say, "Keeper, or Guardian, of the Gold." Historical fiction was therefore made to tell us in supposed fable that in some region there was a great deal of gold, guarded by a Griffin that was the "Keeper of the Gold," namely, the COND.OR. Thus no one could understand that Herodotus named the Peruvians as Griffins except through knowing that the Condor or Griffin was the Church's picture-name of Peru. Red Americans were taught that their tribal father was the Hawk, or the Ball, Eagle, Lizard, Ape, Dog, or any other Church picture which thus identified the tribe with the paternal maker of colonies. So the native Peruvians were taught that the Condor was their ancestor, and even in Vega's time the natives still called him their father and sounded his name as Cundur or Cuntur. Thus the vulture which has lived solely in America was named with Celtic words for thousands of years before the western lands were supposed to be "discovered" by the sailor called the "Christ-Bearing Dove," or "Christo-Pher Columbus."

Isaiah refers to this VUL.TUR as one of the "Fowls of the Mountain," because this is the meaning of the name, which uses the Anglian VUL, now written as Fowl. This VUL.TUR, or "Fowl of the Mountain," makes its nest on the highest peaks of the Peruvian vulcano, which is its House and Home; so the VUL.CAN, or "Fowl-House" named every VULCANo. The smith-god "VUL.CAN" was named on the same "Fowl-

House," and of him priestly story says that he did not learn his arts in Heaven, but "in a House beneath the sea," namely, on the other side of the globe. The Peruvian branch of the priesthood was masterly in the smelting and working of metals, and even until Vega's time they still had all the record animals and naming creatures shaped in silver;—this exhibit being practically a map of the world. Thus of any land containing a vulcano priestly story said, "It contains one of the forges of Vulcan," and a small picture of the fire-spitting cone can be seen on any blacksmith's forge.

The above-mentioned SERpent that named the Church was as much to the Hindus as to the Americans, being, pictorially, a universal king. So his Gaelic name is "Righ-Inn," which calls him the "Island King," and his Hindu name as "SAR.P" is the same as the Welsh "SAR.F"; both of these naming him as "The Supreme." The universal British words SAR, SER, and SIR are the same in naming a King or Chief or anything Supreme. The Celtic SAR means "exceeding great," and is used to name the superlative; so the number of god-names and place-names made with these British words (especially for India) can only be appreciated through study of dictionaries. Every CE.SER, KE.SAR, KI.SER and Russian C.SAR has been named in his title as the "Sun (or Cross) Supreme." Every king was named on the Sun, but there had to be other titles for rulers of distant countries, because our "KIN.ING" and "KIN.G" named him as the Sun of the Field and Garden, and rightly applied solely to a king of England. In all names like CE.SAR and KE.SAR the trick is that KE is our name of the Cross which is the picture-name of the Sun. In the same way, the ancient KEy that unlocked heaven was made and pictured as a Cross, having a ward on each side, and it still names the KE.

Our first letters had names of one sound, like "A," "Be," "Ce," and they are explained by their longer names in subsequent alphabets. Thus our Mountain

letter "A" pictures a Mountain and names a Mountain. In the Celtic alphabet its name is AILM, which means a Mountain. The Hebrew "A.LE.Ph" says "Mountain Light, The," and the Arabic "A.LI.F." carries the same record. The Greek "A.L.Ph.A" says, "Mountain Light, The First." All these are explanations of our first "A." So also the Greek "B" repeats our picture of the Bee which always named our BEe priest and god, and its name as "BE.TA" says "BEe-God." The Hebrew "BE.Th" again says "BEe-God," and anyone who parallels the letter-names in the Hebrew, Greek and Hindu alphabets will see for himself that our earliest letters are continued everywhere. I simply call attention to these facts, because no argument is necessary, or even possible. Our L, M, N, P, R, S, and T are repeated by the Hebrew LAMed, MEM, NUN, PE, RESH, SCHIN and TAU; and by the Greek LAMBda, MU, NU, Pi, Ro, SIG.MA, TAU. The forms invented to represent our letters in the Hindu alphabet have the same sounding-value as our own, and ancient British words which were continued without change in the Hindu colony, like NAMa (Name), SAMa RATa (Same Rate), Band, Path, Bad, etc., are sounded as well by the Hindu whirligigs as by our own letters. That is to say, the forms used in later alphabets are merely disguises of our own original Anglian letters.

These facts were part of every Druid's knowledge, but there had to be a continuous concealment of the truth that languages were made in Britain, and after Druid priests became christian priests in our fifth century our subsequent words were compiled from the Latin and Greek; to assist the belief that English language came in from outside. Even our own Alpha.Bet (the first in existence) is now named on the Greek Alpha-Beta to suggest that it had a foreign source. Even one letter proves the intentional deception. Eight centuries before our era the Hebrew letter "P" was written in the same form as our own, and in the naming of psalms it is still

called PE in the bible; but afterward both its form and its name were altered, to lessen the proofs that the Hebrew alphabet was made in England. The business of religion could not continue if the public knew that the bible "God" wrote scriptures in a British-made language. So the Hebrew PE was altered in form, and was afterward called "PE.Ph," which says, "PE, The," and still carries the right record in this disguise. Our original letter "P" is named, declined and explained in the Greek "PEos," and it is the naming picture in Pater, Pitr, Padre, etc., being formerly carried in the religious processions as the sign of Fatherhood, and being also used in the Crisma which named the Father priesthood for ages. To say nothing of the other letters, this "P" is in itself a proof that the Hebrew alphabet was made in Britain.

The Druids' domination was made easy by their vast Learning, or LORe. Our Anglian LEAR or LEOR were the same in naming LORe, and our verb "to Learn" was "LEORen," now LEARn. Any instructor was called the "LOResman," or "Man of LOR," and the priestly "LOR.D" was the "LORe-God" named on his learning;—every name containing its own meaning. So the Celtic "SCRIOP.TUIR" uses two Celtic words to say that scripture is the "Writing of the Lord," and this refers to the Lord Bishop who was always named on his special work of preparing the stories called "Scriop-TUIr." Our "Bishop" is the Anglian "BI.SCEOP." The father-god and priest of Britain named himself with the names of the BEe, or BE and BI, and was the "BE.DE" or "BEe-God." The Anglian SCEOP named the "Writer of Stories or ODs, Epics and Songs," and the "BI.SCEOP" was the BEe writer of all these. He was always Busy, the Anglian "BI.SIG," or "Bee-Sign," which was sounded as at present, the final "G" being silent in words of this kind; as in HUNIG (Honey), and in the former writings of Anglesey,

Chelsea, etc. Thus "Bysignesse," or Busyness, now Business, was named on the busy BEe.

The early British domination of colonies was secretly recorded by using the names of this BEe; meaning the priesthood. For example;—the Greek name of the Bee is "MEL.I.S.SA," which is made on the Welsh word for Honey, as MEL, and it names the Bee as the "Honey Island Sign of the Sun"; which it was. So Greek story describes this "Melissa" as the nurse of the infant Jupiter in Crete; and she fed him on the record Milk and Honey. The story says, "Melissa was the first nurse of the world," which records that the BEe (the priesthood) was the earliest caretaker of the human race. So the first King of Crete was her father called "MEL.I.S.Se.us," which says, "Honey Island Sign, The." Of course, it was impossible to openly say that the secreted British priesthood ruled the first colony in Crete; but witness the trick and the record in hundreds of such stories. "The Honey Island of BE.LI" is still the name of England in the ancient Welsh songs; because the teaching of the priests in England was identified with Sweetness and mental Agreement. The Gaelic and Welsh words for Honey are repeated in our MIL.D and MEL.T that name the Honey God who in endless records named England as the Honey Island and the sweetness country. Honey was used for Sugar (Sachar), and Britain was the "Sweetness Country" named in "SACHAR.IA.S," the aged father of John the Baptist; and as there were only two parents in record-story, the aged mother of John is named to record the Woman or Venus side of the Church, Ireland, as the "Woman Light of the Sun House," or "E.LI.SA.BETH." American history says that when Mexican princes crossed the ocean to get permission to rule as kings in America, they sailed to the "Sun House," which was the regular name for the home of priestly deity, repeated in the record of Elisabeth. The Assyrian and Hebrew words for a House as "BI.T" and "BE.Th" both name the BEe-God"; so the Hive

was always the picture-name of Britain:—i. e., the home of the BEE, both insect and priest, who were both sweetness-bearers and named the HUM, the HUMen, HUMN or HYMN. Thus the branch priests in Delos sent overland to Britain a filial gift that was never explained to christians:—a miniature temple shaped as a Bee-Hive, beautifully carved in wax of bees.

When the Elephant of India was chosen by the Church as its local representative its Welsh name was continued among the Hindus; this being "F.I.L.," which in our words names the Church as "The Island Light." So the Hindu word for ivory is also unchanged Welsh, being FIL-DANT, which in both countries still says "Elephant-Tooth." The heraldic and divine Elephant which has always named India still carries the Moon picture on his back, to name Ireland. The Hindu colony was especially identified with the Moon country, Ireland. Their name of the Moon is INDU, and the aspiration in their name, H.INDU, is merely reverential. So their priestly expression for a person of very old family names him as "a piece of the Moon." Their dictionary name is IND, and their land is "IN.D.IA," the "Island God's Country," and they always had their Celtic teaching bards, and consequently their name for Ireland still is its Celtic name, ANAN. The prechristian bard was much more important than the strolling singer who was afterward called a bard. Our "BAR.D" named the "History and Learning God," and he was a teacher; as Homer's bard is called "Demo-DOCus," to say "People-Teacher." So in India his name is "BARD.AIT," which in two Celtic words names him as the "Bard of the Tongue," because he taught everything lingually.

As to India I will not multiply proof uselessly, because all that the general reader needs to know is that Hindu words were made in Heaven (the British Isles); and he will here see that even today the Hindus cannot name Heaven without naming the one PARadise of all nations. Nor have they any deity, male or female, which is not

a record of the Druid Church. Their name of Heaven is "PAR.LOC," which is made of two Celtic words saying "Upper Place," and this Celtic LOC is now declined in the Latin LOCus (place). Our word PAR meaning Upper, named PARadise in its French, Greek, Latin and Hindu names, and also in the Hebrew "PAR-dais." Its Celtic name is "PAR.TAS," which again says "Upper Place," because the priestly Heaven was always Upper on the globe. Thus the Sanscrit "U.PAR" means Above and Upper because in its parts it says "Heaven Above," having the same make as our "U.P.," which says "Heaven, The." The "SAN. SCRIT" was named with our own words as a "Holy Writing," and it is officially described (see Forbes) as "artificially made by the gods for their own use"; because they had to have a correspondence language for their own use which no outsider could read.

This Elephant of India was pictured as growing out of a Fish, because the Elephant priesthood came out from our Fish priesthood. This is shown on the well-known rock carving called "The Footprints of BUDh," which marks the path followed by the BUDh colonists on their way to India. As Hindu stories of reincarnation are merely vehicles for carrying history, these say that the priest-god BUDh (Mercury) was at first a Fish and was afterward RE.IN.CAR.NATed (Again In Flesh Born), as an Elephant. Now these picturings were so important as early records of the Church that the names of them were made as explanations. So the Anglian name of the Fish was "F.I.S.C.," which was sounded as at present, but in its parts said, "The Island Sign 'C'," and names the letter which still is the alphabet name of Mercury. Thus the picture and its name, F.I.S.C., always named "The Island Sign of Mercury." The Latin "P.I.S.C." has the same reading, so the zodiac sign of the Two Fishes is called PISCes, which is the plural, because there were Two branches of the Mercury priesthood, and the astronomical sign of the constellation

“PISCES” still pictures the same two Fish:—all stars named by the Druids being made to carry record of the Church.

Thus the Fish was always the sign of the Cure-gods, and the stories of the human fishgod HEA still exist. He taught many arts to the Babylonians and wrote a book concerning Civilization, and is still pictured with the Salmon on his back. In the same way, our N.T. god was pictured by christian priests as half Fish, because the gods of healing had always been pictured in the same way. So the Greek word for a Fish was made to name this Cure-God. The earliest Celtic word for Cure still is IC, and the Greek word for a Fish is “IC.Th.us,” which says, “Cure-God,” and deals with a picturing which existed before the Greek and Latin languages were made. So the Greek name of the New Testament Healer was IC, namely, “Cure”; as PATR.IC was the “Father of Cure,” and the old Celtic “MED.IC” uses the same word. The Celtic “MED” names “that which is measured out,” and their “MED.IC” names “that which is measured out for Cure,” and thus names everything medicinal, and also the French doctor called the “MEDICin.” Our word Physic is the Celtic “F.I.S.-IC,” which says “The Island Sign CURE,” and names the CURE, or priest-god, who used physic as an aid to healing, and I have already explained that the French priest is still the CURE, and that the Celtic, English, Phrygian and Cretan priests were named by the same word. It was the athletic Salmon that was thus pictured to name the priesthood, as also in America, and the SAL.MON itself is named on the “Health-Man.” So the stories of the Welsh christian priests say that the great Welsh teacher, Taliesin, who taught all peoples from the beginning, was in his youth a Salmon; because this named the whole priesthood that was named in words for Fish. Hence the above mentioned carving, showing the Elephant issuing from the Fish, and also the record

story that the BUDh (Mercury) was at first a Fish and long afterward was born again as an Elephant.

To make names and words as records was easy, because each of our original letters was and still is a complete word, having several meanings. Thus the letter "I" is still our complete word for the I-land, the Islander, and "Descendant"; so all the biblical tribes having the addition of "I.TE" are named as "Descendant People";—as the patronymics Amor and Jebus are repeated in "Jebus.I.TE" and "Amor.ite." In "I-LAND," the addition of the word LAN.D results from naming the abode of the "Light-God." Our LAN and LON both name Light, and our longer words for the I-land were "IG.LON.DE" and "IG.LAN.DE" which both say, "Island Light God." For the Church was the "I" god, identified with the giving of Light; so the Celtic word for an island is "I.LE," which names the original "Island of Light," and the Church named itself hundreds of times as "The Island Light." The Celtic word for Islanders is ILI, and the colonial ILI who first peopled the Levant could never have their origin explained; so "Homer" gathered them all at a mythical war, and in a story called the "ILI.AD," which names the "Islanders of the Beginning." This scheme supplied opportunity to weave story around the manufactured names, so that true history could be carried in fiction. For History names Island Story, being the aspirated Welsh "I.STORI," which says "Island Story," and was declined in the Latin and Greek ISTORIA and HISTORIA. So the Welsh name of the Recording Angel is "Angel Istor," or "Angel Historian." But as the "I" also named "Descendants," so History also means "Story of Descendants"; as in the Iliad.

Here, the athletic Achilles is storied as "the leader of the CETEans," namely, the Whale people. The Anglian CETe was our name of the Whale, and the Homeric "CETEans" was made to name the British, because we were all the people of the Whale god. This Anglian

CETe was afterward declined in the Latin CETus and the Greek KETos, and if modern lexicographers would take the trouble to examine the Anglian, Welsh, Gaelic and Celtic dictionaries a great deal of wrong statement would be removed. They would see that thousands of supposedly foreign words simply repeat our own much earlier words; as the Gaelic BOL (a ball) is declined in the Greek BOLOS, which names both a Ball and the ball Earth. All such words supply the proof of the priestly statement that words were made in Heaven (England). Therefore the ancient Celtic name of England still is "LINGr.IA," literally, "Tongue-er Country"; being made to perpetuate a most important fact of history. Our other name of the divine Whale was ORC, or ORCus, which also names the Boar, Hog, Devil, Death-god and Sea-god. The Celtic name of the killer-whale as ORCa is still our name for it; so the Celtic verb "to kill" is ORCAim; being made to name the Death and Killing god. So the Latin name of the Orkneys is "ORCA.Des," and their Celtic name is "ORC-Abha," which, as O'Reilly explains, means "Whales of the Ocean"; the same as our "ORC.NE." As ORC names the Hog, the Celtic word for pork is "P.ORC," which names "The ORC"; while the later Greek and Latin "P.ORCus" and "PORKos" simply decline our word, and the deity called "Ph.ORCUS" has the same name. Consequently Homer's people sacrifice a Black Boar to the seagod "Phorcus."

Phorcus and CETo are much used as story-parents, and their children were the "Ph.ORC.I.DEs," the old witches whose name records "The Whale Island Deities." In classical story, and also in nursery story, these hoary old witches have only One Eye between them; because the CIRC or Church is named by the one "O," or Eye, which named all the Cyclopes. British priests put the most ancient of Church pictures into our nursery stories and rhymes, where they have been continued for a long time.

You cannot know the real history of the prechristian world without understanding that the secreted Heaven in England was designated in many ways that were comprehended solely by priests. One of its story-names was the Orchard, formerly the Anglian "ORC.GEARD," or "Boar's Garden," and Y.ORK was his city. Its ancient Anglian name was "Eofer-Wic," or "Boar's Place," and its present name, Y.ORK, uses the "Y," meaning "The," and still names "The Boar." As the Orc whale was our Death and Hell god, his mouth was used to illustrate the entrance to Hell until protestant times. After protestant priests made the tremendous mistake of believing the New Testament to be true, much knowledge concerning the aged Druid picturings became lost among members of the more modern Church; but the earlier christian priests in England regularly used the open mouth of the Orc whale to picture the entrance to hell in their miracle-plays. Even until A. C. 1585 this was called "The Mouth of Hell." The great judgment-day painting in the Chapel of the Trinity at Stratford shows the damned being dragged by black devils into the huge mouth of this ORC, behind which are the Irish chambers of fire. Written records at Coventry still show that the priests in the monastery of the Gray Friars in that town manufactured the scenery and trained the actors for the miracle-plays, and kept all accounts of stage expenses and salaries. They maintained one company of actors from 1414 to 1585, and these plays were also shown at Paris, Avignon, and over Europe. The actor devils wore the head of the Hog, or ORC, and forked the damned into hell with the two-pronged F.ORK. Thus we see that these ancient Druid picturings concerning heaven and hell were continued and understood by christian priests. Symbols still used at the coronation of an English king also came direct from the Druids, and have nothing to do with the christianity of New Testament story.

Our counterpart of the Seagod ORC was "BA," who also was the Boar, Whale, Devil and Hell god that was the Sea itself. This "BA" is still the Seagod of the Hindus, and is also their word for the Sea. As this "BA" was the Devil, our word "BA.D" says "Devil-God," and it still has the same meaning in India. This "BAD" is also the Hindu word for Swine, and they will not eat the BA.D or "Devil-God" which is called "BAD" in its name. Every outsider formerly believed that he became identified with what he ate; as the Astees thought they became identified with deity when they ate the Bread Body of God. So the Hindus would not eat the Devil; but they feared him and tried to propitiate him, and their great stone statue of our Boar still exists. Egyptians and Hebrews were also taught to abominate pork, but the ideas on this subject were solely for colonies and were not allowed to interfere with the enjoyment of the British "gods" who ate pork to their hearts' content; as Homer shows.

Naturally, the Church which was "God" had to be master of both Heaven and Hell; so the Watergod that was the Devil was also shown to be benevolent, and Job says that "sorrow is turned into joy before him." Consequently, this "BA" who named everything "BA.D" also named Baptism and the sacred BA.Th and the Anglian and Hindu Bason (basin). The Church identified itself with the S.AE, or S.EA, the great reservoir of Health, or SAL, and named itself in the word SAL.T and in everything SALubrious. The word "BA.P.-T.I.S." says "Water, The God Island Sign," and Paul tells the colonial Corinthians that their remote fathers were all baptised in the land of the Cloud before they left it. So the early statues of John the Baptiser are simply labelled "IONAN BA," or, "John of the Water." His name as IONAN means Washer, and also named the deity of baptism in ancient America, called "IONAN Teite," which recorded the British Church as the "Chief, or Supreme, Washer."

Our N.T. story of John condenses ages of previous baptism, and the Welsh priests identified themselves with bathing;—their Taliesin saying, “In water there is a magic which is a blessing.” We are told that the “Order of the Bath commemorates the fact that some knights of olden time used the Bath”; but the truth is that the Bath was practically a name of the Welsh Church, and when Homer uses HELEN to tell history of the Church she is presented with a Silver Bath. The Welsh name of the record Bath is BADDON, and the Welsh writers of Revelations identified the Devil with dirt and refusal to wash, calling him “A.BADDON” which says “Away from the Bath.” Thus after European christianity passed beyond the control of the Welsh priests, sanctity became identified with personal filth, and, as Lecky shows, holy men advertised their “disregard for the things of this world” by publicly exhibiting themselves in conditions of indescribable filth. But in the Welsh Church daily bathing was part of priestly law, and Homer shows that the bath and complete change of raiment were considered to be the first necessities of comfort. Therefore Prof. Palmer says in his preface that the unknown people dealt with in Homer’s story had a civilization that is not described in any other history. He notices that the wives and daughters have a freedom unknown in any oriental country, dining with the masculine guests and driving out into the country unguarded. He says that in this unknown land the status of women was the same as in modern America. But all this is told in the “OD-USSE.IA,” or, “Story of Our Country,” which in the future will be explained in every line and name.

The history-bearing stories of the priests are understood through knowing the meanings of the made NAMES, and consequently the Welsh Taliesin charges his successors that they “shall not reveal the meanings of the NAMES until their rigmarole is understood.” This exhibits the priestly expectation that their “rig-

marole" would be understood by outsiders at a later time. It also shows that the meanings of the made names were so important that they had to be concealed. For example; the name of "SOL.O.MON" uses Anglian words and names him as the "Sun Circle Man," and his other name as "SUL.I.MAN" uses the Celtic SUL and names him as the "Sun Island Man." Both these name the British priesthood, and therefore Solomon is called the wisest of men. The so-called "Song of Solomon" is a dialogue between this Sun KIN.G who represents England and the Queen Venus (Ireland). These two alternately praise each other, and incidentally fill the text with Church pictures;—the whole of it being of trick and record. Here, Venus says, "Behold, I am Black," because Ireland was the black Death land, endlessly pictured as the Black Field, and Celtic rulers were painted as sitting in the Black Field, holding in their hands the LILI which always named Venus and Ireland. Here also the Church explains that it is of both England and Ireland, saying, "I am the ROSe of SHA.RON and the LILI." The "R.O.S.," the "Red Sun Sign," has always named England, the Sun country, and therefore it was made of dyed red cotton and worn on the robes of the Assyrian Sun kings. So the Hindu word for Day is "R.O.S.," because words for Day name the Sun. One Anglian name of Paradise was "Sun Feld," which named England as the "Sun FIELD," and the great Hindu poem which deals with paradise is called "The Garden of Gul-Istan," which says, "Garden of the ROSe-Place," and names England. Our word SHA named the Sun and made the Hindu and Assyrian names of the Sungod, and still names the Sun ruler of Persia as the SHAh. This RON was our whole word for Round (the French "RON.D"), and "SHA.RON" names the Round Sun which was always the name of England. So in the regular use of the flower-names the Church here says, in effect, "I am the ROSe of England and the Lily of Ireland."

Here, Solomon identifies Venus with the Dove, because the D.OVe, (Deity EGG) is Ireland's name; and accordingly Greek statues of Venus are carved to show the Dove with her. Four times Solomon calls her "My Sister, My Spouse," because language was made on this fiction, that the Moon was both sister and wife of the Sun. The one Church deity was of England and Ireland, KING and CU.EN, Bull and Cow, "A" and "O," Thundergod and Virgin, the parents of all, named as Adam and Eve, "the Mother of All." So the German word for a sister is "S.WES.TER," saying "Sign of the West Land," and I.SIS is the sister and wife of "O.SIR.IS," being named as the "Island SIS-TER." To continue this fiction, every Inca of Peru (who was believed to be the Sun itself) had to marry his own sister, and the "Inca" de la Vega, the author of the "History of Peru," now translated into the French, was on his mother's side a product of this compulsory incest, ages of it, and he says that it did no harm to offspring.

The same Peruvian custom was taken into Egypt, where, as will be remembered, Ptolemy had to marry his sister Cleopatra. The Peruvians brought into Egypt by Tiglath also introduced their art of making mummies, which, as Vega says, was perfect. In Egypt this art was unknown prior to their advent. They also brought the Peruvian ATEN, the gold plate picture of the Sun, and the worship of this plate was introduced by a king who called himself ATEN. For high sacrifice, the Egyptian king had to personally lasso our Sungod Bull in the open field, and he used an American lasso of plaited leather, which is still on view. To tell of their Peruvian origin, they had a Mother-goddess named with our word as "MUT" (locally meaning Mother), and she was painted with the Peruvian Condor on her head. Dr. Budge shows that a new people came into Egypt, and he calls them the "New Race" and shows that they buried their dead with lumps of ochre in the graves.

This American custom was to enable the deceased to appear in the right colors before our OC, or Oak, god, who in America was called the god OC, and the pigment called OKR, OCer, OCHer and OAKer was named because it made men like the OC god;—our ancient word being declined in the Greek and Latin OKRa and OCHRa. For similar reason the Galls in Gallia dyed their fair hair red, the Fire color. When the GALLs (the Celtic word for the English) spread into ancient France, and when the CEL.Ti or “Heaven People” did the same, the two parts of France were called GALL.IA and CELT.ICA, where they had their Druid leader called HESus, and if he was British or Welsh he was called HU. The Celtic word Gall has always named both the Englishman and the Cock, so GALL.IA names both the “Cock Country” and the “Englishman’s Country.” Accordingly the old writings of christian priests name France as the Cock, which is its fighting sign today. The modern name is supposed to be that of a man called Franc; but this word named the aromatic frankincense, the French “Franc Encens,” which was used in the incense before the bible was written, and was “The Red Cross Incense” or “F.R.ANC-Incense.” The Church’s use of incense was world-wide, and after the victory of Cortes a thousand gold censers were looted from the Aztecs. Read Anthon’s chapter on “Gallia,” because he classes the French, English and Irish as the same people, and speaks of “the powerful Druid colleges,” and rightly translates the name of England, “ALB.IN,” as meaning “White Island,” and also shows that the brutal customs of our ancestors and their armlets and feather decorations on their heads were exactly the same as we found among the American red men; except that the Galls took the whole head of an enemy, while the Americans and Tartars, who travelled great distances, only took the “Sign of the Head,” or S.CALP, which uses the Celtic word for the Head, as CALP.

The “New Race” came into Egypt from the south,

probably from the highway of the Congo, and they were red men, and the red man belonged solely to America. Ethiopia had vast empire before the Bull god of Babylon was called BEL to name our BEL, and before his city was shown to be colonial by its name, "BA.BEL," which in our words says "Son of BEL." Egyptian pictures still show red men kneeling before the black Ethiopian priests. Their own war pictures show them to be red; while their enemies, the Persians and others, are painted as white. Anthon says they were "of a red, copper-color; their mummies proving that they had straight hair containing no sign of negro kink." They also had deities called "the PERU gods," and it must be remembered that PE.RU was always the name of Peru; being merely continued by the recent Spanish invaders. In our words, "PE.RU" names "The Reds"; being used again in "HES.PE.RUS (The West Reds);—this Hesperus being the record brother of Atlas, and was used in secretive story of America.

The early American history collected by Spanish priests from Astec and Maya priests, and now printed by Bancroft, says that a robed and cowed priest-god called "CUCUL.CAN" came by boat from Heaven to Yucatan with 19 "Farmer-gods," "Music-gods" and others who immediately began to teach the arts which each priest was specially trained to teach. Cuculcan also introduced auricular confession, and this is pictured by the ancient statue described by Bancroft, which shows a robed priest sitting in the Confessional Chair and receiving the confession of a native woman. Thus when Baptism, Circumcision, the priestly use of Incense, the eating of the Bread Body of God, and also the Confessional were regular institutions in ancient America, it would be absurd to suppose that any of these were new when used in later faiths. The scientific name of the Cuckoo is CUCUL CANorus, or "Cuckoo Songful," and the name of this Welsh leader was "CUCUL.CAN," because he brought the "Cuckoo-Song." The early

Church identified itself with this migratory bird with the soft voice which has its young born in other birds' nests. Its call says "Love" twice, CU-CU, which made its Welsh name as CUCU or CWCW. Its notes are repeated by a baked brick affair shaped like a soup-tureen that was taken from the Pyramid with the Coronel tablets. This has Eight slits on each side of the rim; and as Eight (OC.T) names the octave, I blew down the holes and sounded whistles concealed underneath the curved rim. These give out very soft notes, which, however, are not true to the whole gamut, and the instrument was probably used to imitate the soft notes of the divine bird in heaven.

The singing Church which taught the gamut in every part of the world identified itself with the Cuckoo, and consequently this bird was used to name England as the place where the Astecs came from. In their pictorial record of their migration (See Bancroft's print of it) the Cuckoo is perched on the top of the Oak that grows on the Mountain, and Eight streams of music-notes issue from the Cuckoo's mouth, or BEC; now Beak. This is to picture the "OC-God-Song" or "OC.T.AV." which is also the "Eight-Song." This gamut was formerly called the "GAMma U.T.," or "Measure of the Heaven God"; its Hindu name being "SAR.GAM," and in America the imported choir-master who taught the singing gamut was officially named on it. Around its base, this black instrument pictures three octaves with the letters O C, and also illustrates the cords of the Harp, because the Church was the "COR.D," or "Music-God," and treated Life and Mind as vibration. The Celtic COR names the Music, the Dance and the CHORus; being declined in the Greek and Latin CORus, and it also named the vibrating COR.D, the musical CHOR.D, and the Latin Dance as "CHOR.E.a."

At first, nothing seems more peculiar than the fact that the Church began its mental conquest of savages with singing and music. These priestly scientists treated

Life and Thought as part of a vibration pervading nature. Through the exhibitions of traveling performers and by our own experiments we now know that mind can be influenced by other mind and by the vibrations of music. The processes for altering thought by vibration were taught in the Druid colleges, this being part of the Anglian science called "Hyge-Creaft," or, "Mind-Craft";—these uses of natural fact being classed as "Magic." Our word "Charm" was put into the Latin CARMen, which not only means a Song, but also names the CHARM produced by the Song. As every CHANT names the "Song-God," so our word "enCHANTment" names that which is caused by the Chant. Thus our words explain that the Song was used as a Charm. The mind was treated as a vibration, and Agreement was regarded as unity of vibration; so the word CON.COR.D says "With the Music-God," and DIS.COR.D says "Apart from the Music God." The supreme necessity of priestly dominion was that people should believe in the deity which was simply the priesthood itself. Belief is Agreement, and the use of music in producing Agreement is now as efficacious as ever. Today, after a melodious service, assisted by the soporific intoning, people issue from a church with a sense of peace. In this vibrational hoodoo antagonism is removed. The mental calm is supposed to be the result of believing the creeds to be true; but by the same process any other beliefs, even those diametrically opposed, could be assisted equally well. In 1894 I published in Boston a book to tell the results of my own experiments in this unmapped region, and to make people know that the "hanky-panky" of old times had absolutely nothing to do with either sanctity or magic, but solely with use of natural fact. Today, twenty-six years later, the public knows that mind can be influenced and even owned by other mind. Thus the first thing a professional revivalist proposes is that the audience shall join in an enthusiastic religious song. He knows by his own experience that he

must produce "one-mindedness" before he can sway his audience and make it think with him. The Shaman of the red men and the Nazar of the Hindus still repeat the "magic" that was taught to priests in the Druid colleges. Forbes defines the science of Nazar as "causing non-existent things to be present in the mental sight," but in India and America this causing of vision never begins until after the audience has been brought into vibratory unison by the thrumming of instruments. Therefore the Church began its conquests of savages with music, not to give them a taste for high-class music, but as part of the mental hoodoo. This is of different grades, from the peaceful "holy-mindedness" of a modern congregation to the deep sleep or trance in which the patient thinks and sees what he is commanded to think and see.

For all this I use the word Hoodoo, because this is its original Welsh name. The Welsh magician is still called the HUDo, and their verb HUDo still means to Bewitch, to Deceive, to Beguile, and to Hoodoo;—the African Hwudo or Voodoo. This Welsh priest was pictorially named by his Cowl or "HU.D" (now Hood). Everything worn or used by a priest had a name that is a record, and the Hood, or "HU.D," was named on the "HU-God" who wore it. So the earliest Greek coins show a man at an altar receiving Enlightenment (the Torch) from the human "God" who wears this Hood. Bancroft pictures the Nicaraguan statue of a Druid god wearing the same Cowl. Its Welsh name as CUCUL was declined in the Latin "CUCUL.LUS," and it was also called the "CAP.IAU" or "Cap of Jehova." Its name as "CAP.O.TE," or "Cap of the Sun God" still names the same form on overcoats. Its French name as CAPUCHIN names the CAPUCHIN monks who still wear this primal pictorial name of the priest who was the HUDo and also the Magician.

The word VIBRATION repeats the Welsh name of the vibrating viper, as VI.BER or "Life-Bearer." The

aspirated British words now spelled with the "W" were also spelled with the "V," as Wine and Vine are the same, and VAL.HALLA and HWAL.HALLa are the same in naming the HALL of our Whale and Death god in which the bravest Norse would meet again. Hence the "VALe of Death," because VAL and HWAL are the same in naming the Whale,—the Death god. Thus the Welsh WIBR or VIBR makes the Latin verb VIBRo, which means "to move tremulously," to VIBRate; and its eighty-six parts are built on the Welsh name of the Viper. As all sound is due to vibration, this VIBRo also means "to make Sound," to be Vibrant;—thus showing that our ancient word-makers possessed this knowledge when they caused the one verb to name both Vibration and Vibrancy (Sound).

The Welsh word WI or VI is again used in the French word for Life, as ViE; and their word for Lively as "VI.F" says, "Life, The," and in record is the same as "WI.F" (now Wife) who is named on her Life-giving. Thus "VIVer" is literally LIFer, repeated in the Latin VIVERe, to Live, and the VI which also names Power is in the Latin "VI.TA" (Life), and names all vitality. Students will notice the fact that the Welsh priests used the "G" as an "H";—writing Honest as Gonest:—so their HWI or VI is also written as GWI, which names "Emotion" and the sensitiveness of Life. In christian times many alterations in spelling were made to blind the language records, and all our old words which began with "HW" are now written with "WH," as HWIT is now WHite, HWY is now WHY, HWIR is now WHIR, HWORL is now WHORL. Thus the HWORL.D was always named on its Spinning and Whirling, but is now spelled as WORLD. The early words prove that every world was named on its Spinning and because it is a HWORL that HWIRLs. The astronomer priests had a reason for every word they made; but the existence of their great science in ancient Britain had to be concealed.

Among the many pictorial records of the Church, this Viper is illustrated with the storied "father of medicine" named as "AESCU.LAPIUS," which says "Holy Oak," because all knowledge of healing and cure came from our Oak Island Gods, or "DRU.I.D." The Latin "Aescula" names the tall Oak that grows the edible acorns, and the supposed "Aesculapius" is shown as a very old man who leans on the priestly BACulus, around which this Viper is entwined, because he dealt with Vibration and Life. His story-parents name England and Ireland, and his four daughters are named to record four chief aids to healing and cure, including Herbs, Sunlight and Rest. His fourth daughter, "HYGE.IA" names the "Mind-Consent," because the mental cure requires the consent and agreement of the patient, namely, vibratory unison. When this is established, the patient cannot think he is ill when commanded to think he is perfectly well.

The Druid scientists identified Sound, Sight and Life with vibration. One form was used to picture the going out of both Light and Sound. The Angle-sign letter "<" is called EL, which means Light, and the form pictures Light flowing and spreading out from one spot. Modern megaphones and searchlights use the same form, because it increases sound and light. Therefore it was always repeated in the pictured trumpets of announcing angels, and in the BUgle, the Welsh BUelin, which both name the sacred Cow (BU) whose horn was used as a Bugle. This <, called EL, is the sole naming part of Light, Language and Learning, and therefore the American carvings show it in front of the mouths of deities, such as the Eagle and Serpent. The form was also identified with the forked tongue of the Serpent, or ANGUis, and, as the Church which made language was named by the Serpent, our word "L.ANGU.AGE" names the "Tongue of the Serpent Going," or, in AGITation. The bible uses the pictorial fictions on which language was named and made, and when a dumb

man regains speech "his tongue is loosed." The forked tongue of the Serpent could not vibrate when tied; and to be dumb is "tongue-tied."

With each of our five vowels, this "L" sign for Light makes our five primitive words for Light, as LA, LE, LI, LO, and LU; and with the addition of the "F," words like F.LE, F.LI, F.LO, F.LU simply say "The Light," and are the words Flee, Fly, Flow and Flew, because it is the nature of Light to flow out, spread, and illuminate. These first five words for Light are built into hundreds of longer words, such as the Anglian "LU.F" (now Love), and "LI.F" (now Life), which simply say, "Light, The."

The Celtic "LO" especially names the Candle that always pictured the Enlightenment of the Church. For the "CAN.D.EL" names the "Moon-Deity-Light" which, as Genesis says, is "a Light for the Night." Thus the lighted CAN.D.EL is the great sign of Ireland, and is pictured with the Queen of the playing-cards and with the christian Virgin. This LO named the lily "LO.T.us," and in Java great castings still show the one Venus standing in the "LO.T.us" that names the Intelligence Deity. Thus Homer explains that those who eat of the "LO.T.us" will not come away from it, nor return to conditions of ignorance. The Church that was the "Light-God" or "LO-DE" always showed the Way, and this "LODE" was made our Anglian word for a WAY, and named the LODE-stone of the Compass, and the North Star as the "Lode-star," or "Way-Star." Our pilot was "Lode-Man," and his "pilot-ship" of the fleet was the "Lode-scip." His name as "P.I.LO.TE" names "The Island Light God," because the Church was the pilot of all pilots, and taught navigation to men who were not priests, biblically called the "Pilots of the Sea," because they took the shortest oceanic courses and did not simply coast. The Church put its name on the mariner's compass, and from time immemorial its point "North" has always been named

by the picture of the "Fleur-De-LI.S" (Flower Deity Lily).

The French "LI.S" names the Lily by saying "Light-Sign," and the "Fleur-De-LI.S" is the "Flower of the Deity Light Sign." This flower of the Church shows two Flames or Lights, one on each side of the upright bud, to name the two parts of the lightgiving priesthood, the English and the Irish. So its Welsh and Celtic names as "LI.LI" and "LI.LE" say "Light" twice, and the same two Flames are in the Torch picture of the Greek alphabet. Our letter "U" is the complete word for "Heaven," and when this was placed in the Greek alphabet, it was called "U—P.S.I.LON," which says "U, The Sign of the Island Light." This Torch is simply our letter "U" with a handle, and its Greek name is "LAM.P.A.S." Our primitive "L.AM," meaning "Light of Love," makes words for Light even to the Polynesian islanders. Thus Homer's name for Ireland is LAMos, and the great Serpent that passed through Europe into India was named as "LAM.IA." The Welsh "F.LAM," (flame) says "The LAM"; as in our LAM.P, the Celtic LAMPa, afterward placed in the Greek as "LAMP.A.S," the Torch, the "Lamp-Sign," the sign of the Light that lighted the world. Pictorially, every priest was a Lamp, a part of the Church illumination, and in his sepulchre he was named solely by a Lamp. So Job says of our Whale-god;—"Out of his mouth go burning lamps"; and the same priests are pictured in the great bronze statues called "Lampaphorae" (Light-Bearers);—athletes rushing forward bearing flaming Torches. Every colony was intended to be a LUCI.FER or PHOS.PHOR, which both say "Light-Bearer"; and as the morning star introduces the day in the east, the lament over the eastern Babylon says, "How art thou fallen, Oh Luci-Fer, thou Star of the Morning!"

This "Lampas" also names the Fire Signal that was used before the pyramids were built, and in its other

dictionary meaning it names the "Night Fire Signal of Burning Faggots." At the end of every fifty-two years this Night Fire Signal of Beech faggots was shown on the distant Mountain by the Astec priests, who explained to the Spanish priests that the same sign had been exhibited "from the beginning of the world." Really, this was a part of the time-count; but the people were taught that because of human sins the world would be destroyed by fire unless this flare of faggots was shown. This was the Mountain god's sign that he gave the world another lease of life; explained by priests to be "the sign of God's love and clemency to sinners." Accordingly, the Greek "L.A.M.P.A.S." says in its parts, "Light of Love, The Mountain Sign." Bancroft gives us all the particulars concerning this: for the oldest ceremony of the world is described solely in American history. This named every SIG, the Celtic SIG.In, and our "S.I.G.-N.A.L.," which says, "Sign of the Island Garden Heaven Mountain Light."

Here, each period of 52 years was "cut off" from the rest of time, being pictured as the Sheaf of grasses of 52 years "cut off" and bound together;—this being used to picture England, the Time country. Each period was then given a name, by which it was used in the memory system in which the historical records were carried. This nocturnal flare required the use of a Mountain, because it was the signal of the Mountain god; so it seems probable that along the flat Nile the divine Mountain had to be artificially built for each event. As the saving of the world from destruction depended on this Fire Signal, it was supremely important, and in one portion of the Nile the line of pyramids continues for seventy miles. These were not for public use, and their vast numbers suggest that they were built for use in a religion that continued for ages. Consequently they were not built near the cities, but always on the edge of the desert; because the Light had to come from a *distant* Mountain, which in America was

six miles from the terror-stricken people. Thus the Greek name of the pyramid is "P.UR.A.M.I.S.," which in our British words says, "The Fire Mountain Parent Island Sign," and its Hindu name is MINAR, which also names a "Light-House."

In these remote times the same Fire Cross that is now on the top of the British Crown was worn on the breast of the British god in Egypt. This was our "BEE-Sign" god called "BES" (sometimes "BIS") who is still pictured with a circle of Bee-Hives on his belt. The city of "TE.BES" (Thebes), was his city; its patron tree being the Beech and our letter "B" is the whole name of the Beech. Budge's large picture of BES (Vol. 2, "Gods Egypt," p. 286) shows him to be wearing this Gaelic Crois Tara, or "Cross of Fire." The same Fire Cross was flared out in the night-time from the Eighth story of the Irish circular towers, which had their four windows oriented, so that the fire of the Beech faggots would spread its Light in four EL-forms to the North, South, East and West, to picture the lighting of the world's darkness. A written Druid order still exists which commands the exhibition of the night fire sign from four of the Irish towers, which are named. For disguise, this Crois Tara or "Cross of Fire" is now called the Maltese Cross, because the Knights of Malta subsequently wore it; but it was worn as a name of British deity ten thousand years earlier.

This ancient pictorial name of the Church is still on the top of the English king's crown; being above all insignia of royalty; for any king that was made divine by the Druid Church was the tool of that Church, and the royal owner of armies was merely an agent when the Church secretly arranged for war. The real power was "the power behind the throne," which posed as the Dove of Peace but planned the wars. It caused laws to be made in such ways that its conspiracies could not be investigated. The persons of priests were held sacred, and they could not be haled into court to give evidence

or to be cross-examined. War was deified by religion, and Respectability itself was ranged on the side of deified crime.

The bible makes it clear that all wars were arranged by Jehova, and as soon as you know that the bible god was the British priesthood, then you understand the whole situation. This deity often threatens to "stir up" the distant nations for massacre, and in 29 Esekiel says he hired the king of Babylon for the massacre of the Tyrians, and as "wages" for this use of his army gave to him the whole of Egypt. Here the bible god boasts of the scalping and the customary lopping off of prisoners' arms; and in many threats of atrocities, he winds up with the words, "for they shall know that I am the Lord." This appears very often, because the supreme necessity was that the secreted priesthood should be believed to be omnipotent deity. Therefore it must be admitted that the British Druid Church used terrorism of a brutal kind, and that the kaiser's recent methods for creating terrorism have been entirely biblical.

At his coronation each English king makes a vow to protect the Church; for this was always the arrangement, namely, that the wielder of armies shall support the parent of deceptions. Thus a king that is made divine at his coronation must remain divine, and no matter what the ex-kaiser's crimes may have been, he is still "the Lord's Anointed." During the recent war the caricaturing of him was opposed in England. From a royal and priestly point of view, he is still "the Lord's Anointed," and all the talk about his being tried in England was merely to delay and fool a damaged and angry people. There was not the smallest chance of his being tried in England, because the ignorant could not be permitted to see that a divinely appointed agent of deity could suddenly lose all his divinity and be tried like an ordinary human criminal. The supreme necessity of every royal system is that the aged pretenses and

frauds shall be maintained. Concerning all this, the voters of England did not have one word to say. The non-trial of the most extensive murderer in the world's history was arranged solely in the interests of royalty.

The oldest pictures of the Druid Church,—even those carved in remotest America,—still appear on our priestly pack of playing-cards. These pictures were understood solely by priests, and the pack was made to accord with the aged Time-count, having 52 cards, divided into four suites of thirteen. As already explained, the ancient pack of years numbered 52 and each year was divided into 52 weeks, having four parts of Thirteen weeks. So also deities had Twelve assistants; the Twelve and the god making the necessary Thirteen. The Celtic deity CEN and our HESus and the divine Columba had the same number; and Father Smiddy's book says that at the late Supper of CEN these assistants were represented by Twelve divine Stones. John names the Twelve precious Stones which, as he says, represent the Twelve apostles, and in the American carving of deity these are shown as twelve beads in the necklace on the idol. To continue the history of this primeval Celtic feast, the late Supper of our deity and the Twelve had to be in an "Upper Chamber," because this was Ireland's name, also pictured in the sign of Mercury. This CEN was the harvest deity of Ireland and also of the Astecs, having the same name in Mexico as in Ireland. On this CEN the Latin verb CENo was made, and means "to take the late supper," and the room in which the Romans took this late meal was called the CENaculum;—a room still referred to in the dictionaries as an "Upper Chamber." In our old words, "H.I.BER.N.IA." records Ireland as the "Upper Chamber Heaven Country." The priestly writers of the New Testament knew that under the new system this primeval supper would be abandoned, and accordingly it was memorialized in our story, because all scriptures were made to carry record of the Druid Church.

In the card pack each suite of Thirteen is headed by the ACe, which names the god Oak, or AC, and therefore this card ranks higher than a king. Then comes the "KIN.G" or "SUN of the Garden" who carries his own name in the Gold Ball or "OR.B." He also carries the biblical Two-Edged Sword, whose Anglian name was also our verb "to take oath," because the English kissed the sword when making oath. Thus the S.WORD was the "Sign of the Word";—the given word and the made word; and to identify the HESus with the word-making priesthood, Revelations says his name is The Word, and repeats the picture-language in describing him with the S.WORD, the Sign of the Word, issuing from his mouth.

The "CU.EN" carries the lighted Candle and wears the famous Fleur-De-Lis and the Irish Shamrock, which are also painted on the gold crown of Mary when she is pictured as the Queen of Heaven in the Stratford church. This card Queen wears a necklace pictured on many American deities; being a string of the letter "U," which names Time; being made as UUUUUUU, to identify her (the Church) with all Times and Ages. Therefore the Astec word for Time is the same as the Celtic, being "U.IN.E," which names her as the "Time Island Woman."

The Club card is explained in its Latin name as "Tri-Folium," which names Clover and in its parts says "Three-Leafed." So the British christian priests showed their knowledge of true Church history when they painted this Three-Leafed Clover, the Irish Shamrock, on Mary's head. The Spade card pictures the implement of the original Gardener, and the Anglian "S.P.A.D." names it as the "Sign of the 'A' God." As a picture, the Red Diamond named part of the Astec year, and also named the Flint that tipped the American arrows with this form, which in the old time was important, and also named one of the judges of hell as "R.ADAMANTus," or "Red Diamond." This uses the Celtic name of the Diamond as ADAMANT, also used

in 3 Ezekiel, 10. But the record English arrow was barbed with the naming "A" and was called the A.RO or A.RU, the Anglian "A.Rewe," which name the "A—Red." This was endlessly used as a record of the "A" island. Its Anglian name as "S.A.I.S." was also our name for an Englishman; so in Egypt the deity SAIS carries the record Arrow which her city of SAIS pictured on its municipal seal. The Celtic name of this Arrow is "S.A.G.I.T.," which says, "Sign 'A' Garden Island God," and this was repeated in the Latin "SAGIT.TA." So the zodiac archer SAGITTARIUS was named on the Celtic SAGIT, and even in ancient Java this zodiac sign was named by the same Arrow.

This KIN.G and CU.EN, who always name England and Ireland, have their clever, knavish son, Mercury, and this royal and divine family is much pictured in the Peruvian frescoes, and continued in "sacred" stories. Therefore the priests who made these cards pictured the Knave or Jack as carrying the aged sign of Mercury, the golden 8-form called the "CAD.U.CEUS";—three Celtic words which name it as the "Mercury-Heaven-Cross." This was made with two crossed Serpents forming the Small and Great "O," the Moon and the Sun, the Upper Chamber and the Lower Chamber, namely, Ireland and England. Our word "Knave" repeats the Anglian CNAF, which named a young man, and one deceitful, as in our own meaning of Knave. So Mercury's deceit was praised for ages, because the whole priesthood lived on it. Statues and stories always show him to be Young, because his alphabet name as "C" is the new moon which can only name him when it is Young, and his name as the "C.NA.F" says, "Moon, New, The." Therefore Homer describes him minutely as a Young man, and he was the "God-Young" on which the D.OG is named:—this OG meaning Young. So the Assyrian bronzes illustrate priests as robed men who have the heads of the D.OG. Our letter "C" is explained in its Celtic alphabet name as CEAD, which

names Mercury and the Hundred; so the letter "C" still names the 100 in the Egyptian hieroglyphics and Roman numerals; while our 100 was named by the Anglian "HUND" and HUND.RED;—the latter naming his picture as the Red Hound, which, as before stated, ferried the Astec souls from Mexico to Heaven.

This card Knave has the hieroglyphic for Water on his collar, and the Greek priests stated that Mercury was a pirate that robbed everyone. He also stole Jupiter's Sceptre, Neptune's Trident, the tools of Vulcan and the Sword of Mars;—these stories secretly saying that all power was in him. So Dr. Budge speaks from many records when he says that although some of the gods were called omnipotent they could do nothing except on the advice of Mercury. This was the trick from the beginning, and man's hope for a future has rested solely on what this son of deity could do for him. This card Knave also carries the Axe of Justice which in our courts still illustrates the compulsion of law; being called the "F.ASCE.S," which says "The Axe Sign." For Mercury had any quantity of "Justice" for others, but none for himself. He was the maker of laws and the Judge that enforced his own laws. He was the Sacrificer that destroyed billions of human beings to maintain the belief that the peoples must give anything to deity. In Mexico, 70,000 people were sacrificed to celebrate the opening of one temple, and the average annual slaughter for feeding deity with the hearts of men was about 80,000. On the Mediterranean the "CAR.TA.GINi," who were those "Born of the Flesh God," had to give the sweet flesh of their young children to feed their god "MEL-CAR.T," who was named with our own words as the "Sweet Flesh God." Human grief was Mercury's stock-in-trade, because grief always turned to priests for comfort. His slaughters in war and sacrifice were not even questioned, because men believed that he was the agent of deity.

The records were framed to explain the opinion of the Druid priests that intellect is supremely valuable. Training for brain development had enabled them to subjugate all other descendants of apes, and they placed a supreme value on their ability to trick the world. Thus Homer's silver-tongued hero is identified with the priesthood in every possible way. As with John and HESus, there is a special recital to emphasize the importance of his name when, as an infant, he is called "OD.USSE," or "Story of US." He is seated in the Chair of human deity, clad in the garb of human deity, praised on almost every page for his cunning, called "Wisdom." The rest-place of his home is in the "Upper Chamber," and this island home is in "Ith.Aca," which names a "Piece of the Oak," referring to the remote cleavage of Ireland from England; as our Eve was made from the Rib, or "Costa," or Coast, of A.D.AM. So the storied Ithaca "lies far out to sea," and "here is the port of Ph.ORCus" (The Hell-god), and also "NE.RI.TON," the "Island Queen's Town," etc., etc. But the little Greek island now called Ithaca never had a harbor, and modern students who have examined it have been able to find absolutely nothing to identify it with this story; nor has any Greek island had a navigable river such as Homer describes when he places the Thames in immortal history.

As this hero is an epitome of the priesthood, he has vast wealth, the book saying, "No twenty men together have such revenues as he." Here the nations are counted as his "herds," which are not in Ithaca, but elsewhere, and all these are tended by "foreigners" who are "his own herdsmen." His ready mendacity and cunning are much praised by the goddess MINerva, who is the MIN-D named in MIND. She helps him through each difficulty. On one occasion he tells her a lengthy and circumstantial lie, made up on the spur of the moment, not of necessity, but out of sheer love of imaginative falsehood, and she laughs at him. She pats him affectionately, saying:

"Wily must one be to overreach you in craft of any kind. Bold, shifty, insatiate of wiles, will you not now cease from the false misleading tales which from the bottom of your heart you love? But why talk thus when I of all the gods am famed for craft and wiles, and you are far the best of men in plots and tales!" This is a sample of the whole book, which is a continuous stream of praise of "wise, godlike Odusseus," and of his ability to play upon the heartstrings at will, and not only cause tears in others but produce them himself over pure fiction. In other words, the "OD.USSE.IA" was written by men who regarded their ability to deceive eloquently and pleasingly as the most valuable asset of human life. The ancient Celtic and Hindu name of Ireland is ANAN, and I wonder how many trained priests have laughed over the record in "ANAN.IA.S."

The dictionaries say that "the mother of all the Celtic gods" was ANA or ANNA, whose name means Circles, Cycles, Years, Ages, and she named the Latin year as ANNus. She is the aged and devout neighbor called ANNA who is present at the family gathering when the infant HESus is circumcised. Luke introduces her to name her age at 84 Years or Cycles, and if we knew the duration of the cycle here referred to, we would also know the age of the Irish Church. There is no end to the words made with AN, which is the name of the Circle, and is also the Celtic word for "The." So the name of Ireland as "AN.AN" says "The Circle" (or Church), and as all made words for an Egg name Ireland, the Hindu word for an Egg is "AN.D," which says, "Circle-God." All sacred Eggs exhibited in places of worship are pictures of the Church, and every egg contains its gold ball picture of the Sun called "Y.OL.K," the Anglian "Ye.OL.C.," which names "The Mighty Sun." Hence the scientific maxim of the priests, "Omnis ex Ovo," or "All from the Egg." Hence the aged story that Castor and Pollux each had a cap that was half an egg, because they carry history

of the two halves of the Church, and the letter-word for DEity, as "D," pictures half the Egg, because the god priesthood was of two parts. When placed together, the two forms of the "D" make the "O" which is the name of the Church and the Egg. The early priests had any quantity of these pictorial tricks.

For at least five centuries the home priests knew that their ability to secrete their island heaven was coming to an end, and that a new religion would have to be made that would have its headquarters outside the British Isles. The old system for payment of tribute by nations and tribes had gradually failed. Owing to distance, the tribute from India could not be enforced by armies, and America's "present to the Lord" had been in default since before "Isaiah" was written. Egypt had been paid to a king as his wages for conducting a slaughter (29 Ezekiel); the Assyrians had been annihilated; the rich Tyrians ditto; also colonial Babylon; so that little remained except "the tribute from the Greek Isles" and the profits which the Church made out of war;—the Hebrew tribute being "tithes and the one-tenth of the spoils of war." But the new system would have nothing to do with tribal and national tribute, and the dues for deity would be personally collected from each individual;—thus amassing a wealth such as had never been known.

But there were many difficulties. Hebrews who had lived in Jerusalem in A. C. 34 were still able to prove that the storied crucifixion of deity had been wholly unknown to the Jewish authorities in the little town. In A. C. 70 all the Hebrews in Jerusalem were massacred, except those taken as slaves to Rome. Today there is no one to definitely explain the real reason for this, but the bible and other histories make it certain that human life counted for nothing when a Church scheme had to be put through. Here, there are several items to be considered. This was not a general massacre of Jews, but only of those living at Jerusalem. After the ancient

town was destroyed it was kept for fifty years as an uninhabited heap of ruins. After Hadrian rebuilt the town, no Hebrew was allowed to enter it. Thus any Jewish plotting in Jerusalem was prevented, and we get the suggestion that in all these arrangements the only profit would accrue to those who had written the fiction which the Hebrews could spoil.

Lapse of time was necessary. Even the power of tradition had to be guarded against, and almost three centuries elapsed before Constantine made christianity the official religion of the Roman Empire. Here we find that all the subsequent arrangements are identified by story with Britain;—the supposedly savage country. The foreign-born Constantine had lived in Yorkshire, and was made Emperor of Rome in A. C. 323, and then so-called “evidence” was prepared to make the N.T. fictions seem like truth. In the year 325 the tomb of the N.T. god was supposed to be found by “the aged British Woman” called HELEN. As the Druid Church always told its own history by weaving story around manufactured names, this name HELEN was used for at least 3,000 years. It is here used again to secretly record that British priests went to the East and selected a site for the tomb of a god that had existed solely in the fiction of their own priesthood. Here “HELEN” is called “the British mother of Constantine” and the story says that “Constantine paid his mother’s expenses from Britain to the East.” But the historical certainty is that the real mother of Constantine was not British. She was born in Bithynia, where she also died, and she was discarded before Constantine’s father married a patrician and went on military service to England and lived in York. My readers should understand the aged Church use of the name HELEN. This is a digression, but unavoidable.

We have already seen that in Welsh priestly story HELEN was the name of the “Bride” (the Church) that was taken from Wales to Rome. “HELEN” was

also the central figure of the Iliad, having all men at her feet, thirty-one lovers having record-names being catalogued. In Wales she was called "Helen of the Mighty Hosts," and the very ancient roads which led through England were called "Helen's Roads"; an expression which no one but a priest understood. In its parts, this aspirated "EL.EN" names the "Island Light" which was the regular name of the Church. As one Welsh word, "ELEN" means a Nymph, and any word for a Nymph names the same Venus and Church. The stories of her in classical dictionaries are too long to be dealt with here; for she was the sister of Castor and Pollux, the twin brothers who were also invented to carry history of England and Ireland. The learned Anthon was the first outsider who discerned that Homer's HELEN was used for priestly purposes, and by additions he shows that at the height of her beauty and charm she must have been 134 years old. So the tricky Homer says that Helen's YARN-basket was very large, being made as a cart and moved on the Two Wheels of the Church; for the yarns of Helen were many; and as Homer's women have names of the Church, they spin yarns and weave webs. "To spin yarns" named story-telling at a remote time.

When christianity was made the official religion of the Roman Empire, it was enforced in the wars fought under "the Battle-Standard of Christ." As with the Germans of today, the strong but stupid public had to be led to believe that these wars were desired by deity. So our alleged peace god appeared as a spectre to Constantine and commanded that they should be fought, and also exhibited a model on which his own battle-standard was to be made. This Labarum had to be made rightly, because it carried historical record. On its top was the Crisma, enclosed in the golden Circle name of the Druid Church. I have already shown that the Crisma was the ancient form-name of the British and Irish fraternity that pretended to be "God." We thus know with cer-

tainty that these first wars for the establishment of christianity were fought under the sign-name of the Druid Church, and consequently that the new system was merely a continuation of the old one. (See full account by Anthon, under "Labarum"). Many subsequent Roman emperors used this Battle-Standard of Christ, and a medal still exists, showing its form, together with the words of our alleged peace deity, "Under this sign you shall conquer." For twelve centuries the Crisma was exhibited in churches and was called the Monogram of Christ. Afterward, it was withdrawn from public view. It revealed too much; for pictures are as eloquent as words in Church records.

As the Welsh makers of religions had always used war when they deemed it useful, they sketched the coming N.T. god as having two opposed characters, so that the same deity could be used for both peace and war. In one of these characters he is a Mars who denies that he comes to bring peace, and asserts that he comes as a Sword to sever family ties: while in his other character he is the ideal of humility, and, like the sheep, does not attempt to retaliate when abused. Both these teachings were necessary. The Church required that men should be submissive and humbly obedient, but also that they could be forced into battle whenever war was desired. Owing to the supreme cunning of this arrangement, christians have been alternately controlled for peace and driven into war, according to the needs of the moment. Even the recent Boer War seemed sanctified when the Arch Bishop of Canterbury issued a mellifluous prayer to the God of Battles asking for success in this buccaneer project. See also the history of the "League of Cambrai" (1508), in which the German Emperor, the Pope of Rome, and the kings of France and Spain arranged for war to destroy the power of Venice.

Namings which had been part of the old system had to be changed when Christianity was becoming established. The name of the Judgment-place at the Land's

End was removed. The Pheni sailors in the Mediterranean had always named Ireland as the Holy Island; and this was stopped. But the classical name of Ireland as "IER.NE" (Holy Island) was in many writings and could not be removed. Hesiod (say, B. C. 1000) names the secluded "Holy Islands" that were ruled by the sons of "Circe";—the Anglian way of writing "Church." But now there had to be a new holy land. The fixed belief of all the previous ages that the dead went to a holy land in the west had to be removed, and the Crusades caused this change. More war was demanded by Peter on the ground that the infidel Turks should not be allowed to have possession of the "sacred tomb." Among the gentry it was thought honorable and most respectable to shed their blood for deity, and the great flows of knights to the east caused the conviction that they had a reality to fight for. There was always reward in heaven for the fanatic who would pay, fight and die for a faith, and the Crusades provided men with the opportunity to fight over belief until fiction acquired the solidity of fact. After the 148 years of intermittent slaughters were finished there was only one land called Holy. Ancient beliefs concerning the heaven lands in the west had been put aside as "pagan." Creed seemed guaranteed when millions agreed that it was true, though this universality of belief merely proved that the power of religious deception was practically without limit. The opinion of your believing neighbor can only assist you to share his own mistakes.

Yet these great changes did not reach India, where the Hindus still name Heaven by referring to the British Isles, and the all-conquering hero of their priest-made stories invariably rides our aged White HOR.S. The home pictures of the Welsh priesthood were thus made to carry the proof that the Church was the author of all record-stories and scriptures; and these are abundant in the crucifixion story, such as the Reed, Palm, Ass, Red

Robe, Linen, Thorns, etc. As these were never understood by the public, we will consider a few of them:

(1) The CRIS-T or "Sun-God" rides into the city on the Ass that was the aged name of the Sun-god Church. Dr. Budge makes it certain that the Ass was the name of the Sun-god, and the head of the Ass is also shown on the wands of the Egyptian gods. The Church used the Ass to illustrate itself as the "Burden-Bearer," and made one name of the Ass as "ONA.GER," meaning "Burden-Bearer." Thus our composite church Unicorn has the tail of the Ass, and in this story the god rides in on the ancient name of the Church.

(2) For a moment they clothed him in a scarlet robe; to make a record picture. Red is the Sun's color, and our first priest, identified with the Sun, was the Red BE, or RO-BE, who named this ROBE; also worn by the Sun priest in ancient Mexico. In our story, this is the same as a label saying, "This is a Druid Sun-god." Many words for Red name the Red CAR of the Sun, and this Celtic CAR also names Flesh because it is red. This is enlarged in the Latin CARo, CARNis, and the "CARnatio" which names both Flesh and Red. Hence the red "S.CAR"; and our "S.CAR.LET" explains that this color is the "Sign of the CAR Light God," the Celtic form being "S.CAR.LO.I.D." In the Church picturings, color was as eloquent as words; as the French for a King is "RO.I"; and everything RO.Y.AL names Red. So they clothed him in a scarlet robe, to repeat a record picture; still repeated in the Bishop's red Robe.

(3) They strewed Palms in his way. Because the first Church was identified with the P.AL.M. This sacred tree gave Oil, Fibre, Drink, Housing and Food, and its DATE is named as a Gift (DATum). Our P.AL.M says "The Gift," or ALM, and the great ALMoner, the Church, identified itself with Giving. So the sign of the giver, the opened hand, names the face of the hand as the PALM. Our letter "A" is the complete name of the Palm, and as this gift tree was identified with the

ancient Church, it has always been memorialized, as in Palm Sunday. So the branches of the sacred tree were strewed before the god.

(4) "They placed a Reed in his hand," because any Reed names the writing-god who used it for both pen and paper; as the Welsh PABIR names Reeds, Rushes and Priests. The PAPur reed called PAPURus was the PAPER, and these name the PAPA that used it. The same with the Anglian "POP.IG" (now poppy) which has always named the "Island POPE" who used it (the final "G" not being sounded). Its Welsh name is "PAB.I," which again names the "Island Pope" who used it; and its Latin name is "PAPA.VER." Opium was the chief drug in the sacred SA.CHEL carried by the gods of Cure, and therefore the sign-name of all the doctors in America was a painting of the seed-head of the Poppy, and its juice is beautifully named in the Latin as "SO.POR," which says, "Rest-Bringer," and uses the Celtic "SO," meaning Rest.

Any "RE.De" (now Reed) named the "Time-God," and many Egyptian paintings which show deities issuing from among the Reeds explain that these came from the heavenly Time-Gods. The stories of the infants Sargon and Moses are identical; both being taken from among the Reeds on the heavenly river, and from the Boat made of Rushes. The ships that brought the tribute from America to Heaven are named in "Isaiah" as Rush-boats, meaning Priest-boats, and the home Church threatens the branch priests by using their picture-names, such as Reeds, Rushes, Branches, Fishers, Shepherds, Spreaders of Nets, and also as Tails, because they wore the CU, or Tail. So 19 Isaiah says, "Neither shall there be any work for Egypt which the Head, or Tail, or Branch, or Rush, may do." They are here called "the Paper-Reeds by the Mouth of the Brook," which names the priests who are with their Bishop, namely, the Welsh and Celtic "ES.GOB" and "EAS.GOB" which name a Bishop as the "Mouth of the Brook."

The branch priests understood this, and that they themselves, and not the people, were being threatened by the master of war and massacre. The biblical Measurers who wear the Druid linen also carry the Reed which names them. So, "they placed a Reed in his hand."

(5) "The Crown of Thorns" is also mentioned in the American stories of deity, because it was a crown of the emblem of suffering. The Thorn was the priestly implement for self-torture and tearing the flesh, and it was used in America until the Spaniards arrived. Stoic indifference to suffering was part of the Druid training for complete self-command, and Paul says that the young HESus (a class-name) "was made perfect by that which he suffered." All our alphabet letters were sacred pictures, and our former letter TH was called THORN and named the implement pictured in "the Crown of Thorns."

(6) "The Cross." Many Rock crosses still standing in Ireland have the human deity stretched upon them. These figures are not nailed to the Cross but are carved as part of the same Rock that makes the Cross;—to illustrate that this human god was the same as the Rock and Sun god whose picture-name was the Cross. Our Anglian word for "Crucified" was HONG, the same as Hung, and in christian times the N.T. god was referred to in priestly writings as HONG, because this was what the English people understood. In colonial Java the record-name of deity was made as HONG YE WANG, which in our ancient words named the "Crucified one of The Garden." This seems to refer to established custom; but whether the British Isles had real crucifixions of priestly deities, or whether the Irish crosses are merely pictorial, is of small matter today. The one valuable certainty is that our crucifixion story repeats what was very ancient in the Irish picturing. Thus the American god "BAC.AB," who is named with Celtic words as the "Crosier-Father," was also crucified, and there are so many identities in the stories of HESus and Bacab that

Baneroft says that N.T. story was forced into ancient American history by the Spanish priestly translators. But Baneroft did not know that both these deities were identified with the one home Church in the same ways, nor that the New Testament repeats story methods previously used in America and with the Hindu BUDh.

The carvings on these Irish crosses prove that they belong to a remote time. The large plates in O'Neil's "Irish Crosses" show one of the crucified gods to be wearing the Feather headdress which was British before it was American, and was afterward taken from America into Assyria. Some of these Crosses are bordered by the Time-Sign Rope which so often appears in American and Assyrian carvings. The endless turnings of the Rope pictured the endless turns of the cycles, and this was the Time-sign before the Greek and Latin words for a Rope were made; because both these name it as the Time-Sign. Our old word TURN also meant Ages and Cycles, and named "SA.TURN" as the "Sun of the Ages, Cycles or Turns." So the Rope was pictured in all parts of the world as the sign-name of the Time-keeping Church, and was carved on the "ivory Thrones," and still appears on ecclesiastical thrones. These many Irish picturings of the god upon the cross were hoary before the N.T. story was written, and they were used to name Ireland, the Virgin mother of Bacab having a record name saying "Sign of the Cross Bearing Country."

(7) The body was wrapped in LIN.EN, because this was the clothing of Druid deity. For the same reason the Hebrew and Hindu priests had to wear this clothing of deity, and the linen-clad priests of Isis were called "LINi.GER," or Linen-Carriers. Egyptians were promised that in the western Heaven they would wear Linen and sit with the gods similarly clad.

(8) He was placed in a grave, and on the third day he rose again to reign as a god in heaven. This repeats what every Druid had to go through. It was the final ordeal of his twenty years of training. He had to be

placed in a grave for the same length of time, after which he rose from among the dead and was admitted with honor into the fraternity, and was officially accepted as a "god" in the Heaven which was England. Our story simply repeats Druid history.

These eight examples sufficiently explain that the crucifixion story was made to carry the proofs that Druid priests prepared it. The Welsh Druids knew that a man is the sum of his desires, and that the changing of his longings is the changing of the man. Any urging concerning the values of civilization seems a foolishness to the savage whose fathers have for a thousand generations sought supremacy in rapine, scalping, revenge and killing. The alteration must come through a change in personal desires. So the great changer, Story, was always used; and the Church eventually produced stories of human gods who were identified with the requisites of civilization, namely, kindness, forbearance, compassion and gentleness. Then men sought to become like the gods BUDh and HESus, not because they knew or cared anything about social improvement, but solely to gain post-mortem reward by imitating these storied deities. Their desires were changed. They passioned to be different from what they had been. In this way, they were wisely led by story into acquiring what civilization needs. In the course of centuries, the scheme succeeded. Latterly it was realized that in striving for a wholly fictional heaven men had incidentally made this despised world a rather decent place to live in. It became known as a certainty that self-control, kindliness and politeness are supremely desirable, not for any heavenly payment, but because without these there can be no civilization. This is the result of practical test, and is a permanent addition to wisdom, requiring no further teaching concerning fictional gods. Today modern business insists on geniality.

Some will ask how the writers of the New Testament knew all this beforehand; and I reply that this knowl-

edge was part of their daily life. Homer shows that Britain was civilized to an extent not recorded in the history of any other country. The discoverers of everything had also discovered that highest mind prepares for the welfare of others. They called it the god-mind because it is removed from animal and human selfishness. They taught that it improves because improvement is its pleasure. So the scientists who called themselves gods wrote stories to lead the ignorant to believe that such a perfection was possible. But wisdom, to be wisdom, must be practical, and these priests used any methods that would make their plans succeed. They knew that the valuable results of their scheme for the civilizing of men would outweigh any question concerning the falsities in the stories they used, and they put the hallmarks of their authorship into all their scriptures, so that any subsequent priest could prove that the one Church produced them.

To further explain the work of the ancient Church, the christian priests of Wales invented the writings of a supposed teacher called "Glorious Story," or "TALIESIN," who is named with the Anglian TAL, or TALE;—the verb being "TALian," meaning to convey history through Story or TALE. So his Welsh title is "Prince of AWD," meaning "Prince of Story," and this teacher says he is so old that his beginning is not known;—a curious admission that the Church itself did not possess the record of its own beginnings. He says that he was the helper of Moses, and was the architect of Nimrod's Tower; that he was in India when Rome was built, and that he was present at the Crucifixion, etc., etc. This tells us that one priesthood of Wales was identified with both the Old and the New Testaments, and had continued from the beginning down to our seventh christian century. So Taliesin commands the subsequent teachers that they shall not explain the meanings of the NAMES; because the meanings of the made names are keys to every story. He

also explains that his stories are partly false and partly true, and that a reader must be able to distinguish between the false and the true.

This Taliesin credits everything to the Church, which he names as the Crosier, saying, "I was winged (taught) by the genius of the splendid Crosier. I know the names of the stars from North to South. I have been the Teacher to all intelligences." And while he never mentions Beliefs, he continually identifies himself with the sciences, and with the teaching of them. Indeed, he scorns those who scorn knowledge, saying, "It were miserable for a person not to come and obtain all the sciences of the world, which are collected in me." This is our official information that Welsh priests were masters of the sciences for ages before modern discovery gave them to the public. Taliesin speaks of his long task as the working of a great charm upon the world, which required many stories; saying, "Mighty is that which I seek; for three hundred stories and more are combined in the spell I sing." Thus the Welsh priests themselves explain that their long task had required more than three hundred stories, and that it was not yet finished, and that it was a "mighty" work.

But this knowledge proffered by Taliesin could only be had by those who entered the Church; because domination through false beliefs depended on public ignorance. Cesar explains that Druid knowledge was retained in the priesthood and was concealed from the public, and Genesis shows that Adam's gain of knowledge was regarded as a danger to the priesthood. When this occurred, the Garden gods said among themselves, "Behold, the man has become as one of us." For this gain of knowledge all subsequent men were condemned. A universal condemnation had to be invented to make a storied redeemer seem necessary, and the later christianity also taught that the gaining of knowledge was a cardinal sin. It had to be so, to prevent men from prematurely uncovering a vast network of fabrications.

But the ignorance that was made compulsory was not to be permanent, and the bible says, "There is nothing hidden which shall not be known," because future advance could only depend on acquiring the same knowledge that the writers of the bible already possessed.

This biblical promise of general disclosure includes the deceptions pertaining to the divinity of kings. In olden times every king was made a Sun god at his coronation, and in a modern English coronation the symbols and picturings come direct from the ancient Druid Church, including the Wand of Magic and the Anointing, etc. Ancient Hindu story, which always referred to the gods in the "White Island," still describes the car of our island Sun god, saying that it is golden and is drawn by "Eight pale-colored Horses," which are also pictured in the brass castings of colonial Java. Our KIN.G, or "Sun of the Garden," must still ride in this golden "CHAR.I.O.T.," or "Car of the I-land Sun God," and the "Eight pale-colored Horses" are still kept in the royal stables, and must always be kept there as long as this picturing of the Druid Sun god is repeated to impress the ignorant. Our word Eight was made on this, being the Anglian "EH.T" or "EH.Ta," which say "Horse-God," and in the stories and paintings of Apollo Britain was always identified with the daily driving of the sungod horses:—for every "HOR.S" is named as an "Hour-Sign" and "Time-Sign." I mention these facts, not for their great historical interest, but to show that from the remotest time the manufacturing of a king's divinity has been a matter of crude deception.

In the king system, the Druids prepared the strongest engine for war that was possible. The royal "Sun of the Garden" owned all the land. The highest lords held their lands by his favor. All these, and the lesser lords and sub-tenants, had men to supply or duties to perform in case of war, so that large forces could be produced on short notice. In these ways, every royal system, built on bogus beliefs and bound by prides more lasting than

brass, became and still is a menace to the world's peace. Here, all power was supposed to be in the king, who himself was the agent, tool and sworn supporter of the Church—"the power behind the throne."

So the Druid Church which posed as the Dove of Peace never had an army of its own, and yet could destroy any nation, because the kings who had the armies, and who had been made divine by the Church, did what they were told to do by the priesthood that personated deity. Therefore, kings always announced themselves as agents of deity when war was intended, and christianity was designed in such a way that men could be coerced into war as a part of religious duty. We ourselves have seen a whole nation trained for many years to believe that its military kaiser was the agent of deity. We have seen that nation charmed by the taught belief that "God intended Germany to rule the world," and we must face the fact that this creation of belief can always be repeated unless the ignorant are protected by laws and by compulsory education in regard to these facts. In our last lesson, sixty million homes were wrecked by an attempt to defeat the results of education. When modern enlightenment continually ridiculed the kaiser's pretensions to divine agency, his only hope was to silence criticism. The German statute which makes it a crime to ridicule a royal pretence had to be placed over many nations. The domination of consecrated fraud could only be continued by brute force. There was no other hope.

Unfortunately, the German people had been taught of a supposedly divine command to "render unto Cesar the things which are Cesar's," and under royal rule the things which are Cesar's are the lives of sons and fathers. Thus the Americans could only seek their freedom through "sin" when in 1776 they broke this "law of God" and refused to render unto Cesar. Here, the bible is diametrically opposed to the most vital principles

of the United States, and no democracy calling itself sane can permit teachings which were invented for the express purpose of subjugating all countries to the rule of kings and priests.

How silly to try to make peace agreements with systems built for war! At the Peace Conference the United States proposed an agreement to make all future conquests impossible, and the representatives of kings politely killed the proposal, but they unintentionally made it clear to the world that there can be no permanent peace as long as any kind of kingship exists. As royalist Europe has been masterful in ruling through the power of false beliefs, so the United States must be masterful in the smashing of those beliefs. The first champion of human freedom must liberate all—not with armies, but simply by exposing the deceptions which have been sanctified. Legislation prohibiting all assertion as to agency for deity within the United States would sufficiently announce that the long ages of charlatanism have ended. No one would consent to sit upon a throne after the United States had acted on the proofs that every throne was built on fraud. The pawns in each royalist army would know that all their fathers had been fooled for ages, and that they need not give their own lives for the support of consecrated humbug. Then there could be nothing left but the formation of republics, in which no desire for war is created, because they contain no class or king to be profited by it.

The recent carnage removed a large part of belief and thus prepared for the coming change. The nations had been taught that the N. T. god loved peace and would listen to prayer, and millions prayed for peace in the first part of the war. But in three years of practical test it was found that prayer did nothing to end the brutalities. No divine lover of mankind saved the vast number that daily died in torment. The supposition that deity was devoted to peace became silly. Thus men were

prepared for the fundamental change. They were forced to see that they must protect the future by making their own new laws for the general welfare. Out of the great mental upheaval one idea grew into settled conviction, that the future must permit no teaching that deifies crime.

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